

M. J. Thompson
1762
CONCISE HISTORY
OF THE
CITY of LONDON.

WITH THE
LAWS and CUSTOMS thereof.

Containing among other Things,

I. Its Name and Antiquity, Situation, Magnitude, Number

of Inhabitants, the River of Thames and the Trade thereof.

II. Of the Public Offices with a List of the Commissioners.

III. The Lord Mayor of the City's Election, and his Authority, with an Account of the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common-Council Men.

IV. Of the Tower of London, a particular Account thereof.

V. Of the Custom-House.

VI. An Account of Guildhall, with the Business done there.

VII. Of the Public Schools and Colleges.

L O N D O N :

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and sold by M. COOPER, at the

TO THE
Right Honourable
Sir CRISP GASCOYNE, Knt
LORD MAYOR of the
CITY of LONDON.

MY LORD,

TH E high Sphere, to which, by the Choice of your Fellow-Citizens, you are so worthily elevated, will naturally attract the Eyes and Attention of all who are so happy as to live under your Lordship's wise and just Administration.

It was with the utmost Satisfaction, that several worthy Gentlemen heard your LORDSHIP declare, immediately on entering upon your Office, that it was your fixed Resolution to do Justice with the utmost Impartiality, and that no Consideration whatever should hinder you from punishing Villainy in every Shape according to its Demerits.

HAPPY

DEDICATION

HAPPY is this City to be governed by a Magistrate of such unbiaſ'd Integrity ; One, who not only has a perfect Knowledge of the Rights of thoſe over whom he preſides, but is unalterably determined to maintain them in their full Extent. Honesty and Virtue have the agreeable Proſpect of coming once more into Faſhion, ſince countenanced, not only by the Favour, but by the great and illuſtrious Example of your LORDSHIP.

THE noble Elegance and ſplendid Magnificence with which your LORDSHIP adorns your Mayoralty, juſtly repreſent the Grandeur of that City, which for Trade and Opulence, is not known to have its Parallel in the whole World.

I SHALL conclude with entreating your LORDSHIP's Countenance and Patronage of this little Book, deſigned for the Uſe and Inſtruction of the Freemen of this CITY.

I am, My LORD,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,

Humble Servant,

J. M.

AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE
Twelve principal Companies
OF THE
CITY of LONDON.

MERCERS

THE Mercers were first enabled to be a Company, and to purchase Lands to the value of 20*l.* by the Year, in the 17th of King Richard II. *Anno Domini 1393.*

They consist of four Wardens, and about forty Assistants, but the last Number is uncertain: They have 283 on the Livery, for which a Fine is paid of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Their Arm are; *Gules, a Demi Virgin, with her Hair dishevelled, proper, crowned, Or, Wainscot Purple, issuing*

M. I.

An Account of the Traders, Principals, &c.
issuing out of Clouds proper, within a Bar-
dure Nebules, Or.

THEIR Patroness is the Blessed Virgin.
1st THEIR Hall stands in Cheap side, near
the Poultry, and has likewise a Pair of
handsome Gates leading into it; out of
Ironmonger's-lane.

GROCCERS.

THE second Company of the City
of LONDON, is that of the Gro-
cers, who were first incorporated by the
Name of the Grocers, in the 20th Year
of King Edward III. Anno Domini 1345.
The Arms and Supporters were granted
by Thomas Bennoit, Clarencieux, in the
Time of King Henry VIII. viz. Anno
1531. Helm and Crest was afterwards
granted, and the same Arms and Sup-
porters confirmed by William Hervey,
Clarencieux, under the Seal of his Of-
fice, and the Seal of his Arms, Anno
1562, 4 Reg. Elizabeth; and apploved
in a Visitation Anno 1634.

ARMS; Argent, a Chevron Sable be-
tween six Cloves in Chief, and three in
Base Sable. Crest, on a Helmet and Torse,
a Camel Trippant proper, bridled of the
field.

33. *Supporters of the Four principal
-firms. With Supporters, run Griffins, for Fish,
Gules and Or.*

DRAPERS

THIS Company is governed by a
 Master, four Wardens, 30 Assistants;
 There are 178 on the Livery.
 This Livery Fine is 25 l. but has been
 more: They never return the Livery
 Fine.

THEIR

Companies of the City of London.

Their Court Days are uncertain, and only held as often as Business requires.

Their Hall is in Throgmorton-street.

FISHMONGERS.

THE Fishmongers were at first two Companies; namely, Stock-Fishmongers and Salt Fishmongers, each bearing different Coats of Arms. The Stock-Fishmongers bore, Azure, two Lucies in Saltire, Argent, with Coronets over their Mouths, Or. On a Chief, Gules, three Dolphins naiant, Argent. Which Salt-Fishmongers, Anno 1509. (which was in the Beginning of King Henry VIII.) did bear their Arms as is hereafter set down, somewhat differently to what they bore them before, viz. Azure, three Dolphins naiant, Argent. On a Chief, Gules, three Cross-Keys, Saltirewise, Or. But lastly, in the 28th year of the same King, Anno Dom. 1536, the said Companies were united in one; and then their Arms were more fully granted, as appears, viz.

Azure, three Dolphins naiant in Pale, between two Pair of Lucies, Saltirewise, proper, crowned, on a Chief, Gules, five Keys in three Saltiers, the Ward Ends upwards, as the Crowns. Crest, on a Helmet, and Torse,

An Account of the Goldsmiths Company
The Crest of the Goldsmiths Company supporting an Imperial
Crown of the Sacred Roman Empire established Anno
1392. SUPPORTERS, a Men and a Maid, the
first armed, the latter with a Mirror in his
Left Hand, proper.

PATRON of the Company, St. Peter.
THE Goldsmiths are governed by six
Wardens, whereof the first is called the
Prime Warden, 28 Assistants; there are
about 220 on the Livery; their Livery
Fine is about 14/- but not always certain.

THEIR Hall is in Thames-street.

GOLD SMITHS.

THE Goldsmiths were incorporated
in the sixteenth Year of King Ri-
chard II. Anno Dom. 1392. The Arms
ancient; the Crest and Supporters were
added and granted by Robert Cooke, Cla-
rencieux, Anno Dom. 1571, 13 Reg.
Elizab. approved and entered at a Visita-
tion made by Sir Henry St. George, Anno
1634.

ARMS: Gules, a Leopard's Head, Or,
quartered with Azure; a covered Cup be-
tween two Buckles of the second. Crest, a
Dainty Lady holding in her Right Hand a
Balance, with her Arms extended, proper;
in her Left Hand a Touch-stone of the Third.

SUP-

The Company of the City of London.

THE Patron **St. Dunstons**.
This Company is governed by four
Wardens, and about 90 Assistants. There
are 294 on the Livery. The Livery
Finement is **Blue**.
Their Hall is in **Foster Lane**.

SKINNERS

THE Company of Skinners were
incorporated in the first Year of
King Edward III. Anno Dom. 1327, and
made a Brotherhood in the 18th Year
of King Richard II. The Crest and
Supporters were granted by **William**
Harvey, who was free of the same Com-
pany, An. Dom. 1561.

THE Arms at this Time are: **British**,
on a Chief Gules, three Crowns with Crests
of the First. Crest: a Leopard proper,
gorged with a Chaplet of Bays, Or. Sup-
porters: a Lucern and a Wolf, both
proper.

THE Name of this Corporation was,
Master and Wardens, Brothers and Sisters
of the Guild or Fraternity of the Skinners
of LONDON: to the Honour of God,
and the precious Body of our Lord Jesus
CHRIST.

THE

Antient Statute of the Merchant Taylors

TO promote consist of a Master Four Wardens, 62 Assistants, and 17 over the Livery. The Livery Fine is 16 1/2 s. 6 d. 18 d. The Patroness the Blessed Virgin. The Hall of this Company is situated on Dowgate Hill, handsomely built since the Fire of London.

MERCHANT-TAYLORS.

THE first Patent of these Arms were granted by Sir Thomas Holme, Knt, Clarencieux King of Arms, to the Company of Taylors and Linnen Armourers, in the 21st Year of King Edward IV. Anno Dom. 1480; and since then incorporated by King Henry VII. by the Name of the Men of the Art and Mystery of Merchant-Taylors, of the Fraternity of St. John Baptist in London, &c. by Letters Patents bearing Date the 18th Year of his Reign. And after, the same Arms and Crest were confirmed by Thomas Wriothesly, Knt. Ann. 22 Hen. VIII. under their Hands and Seals of Arms. Then being somewhat altered, with a new Crest and Supporters granted by Robert Cook, Clarencieux, confirmed under his Hand, and the Seal of his Office, dated Dec. 23, 1586, and 29 Regin. Eliz. THE

Companies of the City of London.

The Arms are: *Argent, a Tort Royal, between two Parliament Robes Gules, On a Chief Azure a Lion of England.* Crest: *a Holy Lamb in Flory.* Supporters: *Camels.* On the Helm a

RATON St. John Baptist.

The Hall of this Company is situate in Threadneedle-Street, consumed in the great Fire, magnificently rebuilt.

HABERDASHERS.

THE Haberdashers, or Hurrers, (as called of old Time) were incorporated a Brotherhood of St. Catherine, in the twenty-sixth Year of King Henry VI. Ann. 1447. [There was also *Fraternitas S. Nicolai de Haberdashers.* They were confirmed in the sevenieth Year of King Henry VII. Ann. 1501, and named *Merchant-Haberdashers.* Their Arms were ancient; Crest and Supporters granted to them by Robert Cook, Clarencieux, King at Arms, by Patent under his Hand and Seal, dated Nov. 8. 1570, and 12 Eliz. and confirmed at the Visitation in 1634. Henry Andrews, one of the Aldermen, Master. In the Book of which Visitation, the Crest is without an Helmet.

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Comptroller of the Household of London

An Account of the Tawney principal

THE Arms are: Barry Nebule of Tin-
 Argent and Azure, on a Bend Gules, a Lion
 passant guardant, Or. Crest; on a Hel-
 met and Torse, two Arms supporting a
 Laurel proper, and issuing out of a Cloud
 Argent. Supporters; two Indian Goats
 Argent, attired and hooped, Or.

THE Hall belonging to this Company
 is situated in Maiden lane near Wood-street.

SALTERS.

THE Company of Salters was in-
 corporated, and had their Arms
 granted in the twenty-second Year of
 King Henry VIII. Anno Domini 1530;
 the latter by Thomas Bewois, Clarencieux.
 The Crest and Supporters by Robert
 Cooke, Clarencieux, in the 29th of Queen
 Elizabeth, Anno 1587. Approved at the
 Visitation, Anno 1634, Richard Denham,
 then Master.

THEIR Arms are: Per Chevron
 Azure and Gules, three covered Salts, Or,
 sprinkling Salt proper. Crest; on a Hel-
 met and Torse issuing out of a Cloud Ar-
 gent; a finisler Army proper holding a Salt
 as the forer. Supporters; two Olivers
 Argent platter, gorged with Ducal Coronets,
 thereto a Chain affixed and reflected over
 their Loins, Or.

THIS

Companies of the City of London.

THIS Company consists of a Master, two Wardens, 28 Assistants, and 140 on the Livery, besides Yeomanry. The Livery Fine is 20 l.

THEIR Hall stands in *Swithin's Lane*.

IRONMONGERS.

THE Ironmongers were incorporated in the third Year of King Edward IV. *An. Dom.* 1462, and their Arms first granted by *Lancaster*, King at Arms, Marshal to *Clarencieux*, King at Arms, *Anno Dom.* 1455; and the 54th Year of the Reign of King *Henry VI.* unto the Honourable Craft and Mystery of Ironmongers. *Thomas Beaufort* confirmed the same Arms by subscribing his own Name to the former Patent, 22 *Henry VIII.* *William Harvey*, *Clarencieux*, reciting, That the Arms granted by *Lancaster* were not granted by good Authority, did ratify and confirm the same again, *Anno* 1560, 2 *Eliz.* and were again ratified 1633: at which Time Mr. *Thomas Thorold* was Master.

THE Arms are; *Argent, on a Chevron Gules between three Gads of Steel Azure; as many Pair of Shackles, Or. Crest; on a Helmet and Torse, two Lions Combatant*

An Account of the Twelve principal

combatant proper, chain'd and collar'd,
No Supporters.

THIS Company consists of a Master,
two Wardens, and 100 Assistants, being
all that are upon the Livery, besides
comanry. The Livery Fine is 15 £
2 s- and that for Steward 16 £ .

THE Hall of this Company is in
Penchurch-street, and had the good For-
tune to escape the great Fire.

V I N T N E R S.

THE Vintonners were incorporat-
ed in the Reign of King Edward
III. *Anno Dom.* 1340, by the Name of
the Wine-Tonners, and confirmed in the
5th Year of Henry VI. *Anno Dom.* 1436.
Their Arms were first granted by Claren-
cieux, in the 6th Year of King Henry
VI. *Anno Domini* 1427.

THESE Arms are: *Sable, a Chevron
between three Tunns, Argent, with a Bac-
chus for a Crest.*

THEIR Patron St. Martin.

THE Vintners are govern'd by a
Master, three Wardens, and 62 Assist-
ants; there are 253 on the Livery;
their Livery Fine is about 25 £ .

THEIR Hall is in *Thames-street*.

CLOTH.

Companies of the City of London.

CLOTHWORKERS.

THE Clothworkers had their Arms first granted by *Thomas Benoit Clarendieux*, in the 22d Year of *Henry VIII. Anno Domini 1530*. The Crest and Supporters were granted by *Robert Cooke Clarendieux*, King at Arms, *Anno Domini 1587*. These their Arms were confirmed at a Visitation of LONDON by *Sir Henry St. George, Knt. Richmond Herald, Anno Dom. 1645*, *Edward Carleton, Esq;* being then Master.

The Arms are; *Sable, a Chevron Ermin between two Habicks in Chief, Argent, and a Tessel in Base, Or. Crest, a Ram passant, Or. Supporters, two Griffs arm'd, Or, Pelletée.*

THIS rich and eminent Company were governed by a Master, four Wardens, about 63 Assistants, and 166 of the Livery; besides the Commonalty. The Livery Fine is about 20 l.

THEY date their first Charter April 28, 20 *Edward IV.* in whose Grant they were incorporated under the Name of *The Fraternity of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of the Sheermen of the City of LONDON.*

THE

THE
Pocket REMEMBRANCER

OR, A
Concise HISTORY

OF THE
City of LONDON, &c.

THE City of London is the greater
Town of Trade in the World. It is
called London from the Word Long-
din, or Dinas, the British Word, signi-
fying, in the Saxon Tongue, Shipport, or Town
of Ships; was built in the Roman Times, and
that very early. In Nero's Time, when Bonducia
rose against Suetonius Paulinus, the Roman Lie-
utenant, London was very famous for Trade and
Commerce. Its Situation shewes the Wisdom of
our Ancestors; it being seated upon a gentle rising
Bank, in a Whole some Soil, close to which is the
famous River Thames; about seventy Miles from
the Sea, in an excellent Air, and on the North
side of the said River: It lies in 51 Degrees, 30
Minutes, Northern Latitude. This City with
Westminster and the Borough of Southwark which
join one to the other, it of a great extent; for
from Lime-house to the End of Tuttle-street, it is
above seven Miles and a Half, and the Royal Ex-
change stands much about the Middle, and from
A 3 the

the farther End of Blackman-street in Southwark to the End of St. Leonard's Shoreditch, is two Miles and a Half. The Number of Houses is judged at above 150,000; and the Inhabitants at above a Million, which is reckon'd more than in both the Provinces of Holland and West Friesland. There are above 5000 Streets, Lanes and Alleys, and yet some of them above Half a measured Mile in length. The Excise of Beer and Ale, for this City sometime ago was farm'd at above 120,000 Pounds a Year. The River of Thames whereon this great City is seated, is more commodious for Navigation than any River in the World, the sea flowing gently up this River 70 Miles. The great Trade whereby this City flourishes will easily appear by the Duties paid for all Marchandize imported and exported, which in the Port of London, did lately amount to above 330,000 Pounds a Year. There are some Merchants in this City for Wealth, stately Houses, rich Furniture, plentiful Tables, honourable Living, and great Estates in Money and Land, exceed some Princes in divers of our Neighbouring Nations.

Of the Government of the City of London.

THE Ecclesiastical Government is by the Bishop, who is subject to the Archbishop of Canterbury. To the Cathedral also belongs a Dean, three Residentiaries, a Treasurer, Chancellor, Precentor, and thirty Prebendaries.

The

The following is an Account of all the Churches, from whence they derive their Names, when founded, where situate, in whose Gift, what Value, and remarkable Things in each Parish,

Of St. Albans Church in Wood-street, to which is joined St. Olave Silver-street.

THIS Church is so called from a Saint of that Name, who suffered under Dioclesian about the Year 300.

It was built in the Year 930 rebuilt in 1614, burnt down in 1665, and the present Church as it now stands re-erected in 1685.

'Tis situate on the East-side of Wood-street in the Ward of Cripplegate, to which is united by Act of Parliament the Parish of St. Olave Silver-street.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of Eaton College, and in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who present alternately. Value by Act of Parliament 1701. and rated in the King's Books 161. 2 s. 1 d. and the Parish of St. Olave at 7 l. 7 s. 11 d.

Remarkable Places and Things are, Clerks Hall in Great Wood-street, part of Plasterer-Hall, Lamb's Chapel, Barber-Surgeons Hall and two Meeting-Houses.

These are 111 Houses in this Parish.

Of Alhallows Barking Church.

THIS Church is so called from being dedicated to Alhallows, and the Word Barking added; as being the Name of a Manor formerly here.

Here was first a Chapel built by Richard I. a

bove 500 Years ago: it was confirmed and augmented by Edward I. and Edward IV. gave Licence for founding a Brotherhood of a Master and Brethren, and appointed to be called the King's Chapel. King Richard III. new built it and founded therein a College of Priests: This College was suppressed and pulled down in the Year 1549. being the second of Edward VI. and in Queen Elizabeth's Reign there were built Store-houses for Merchants. Some think it hath been much enlarged East-ward, for a Foundation of a Wall was found to run cross at a considerable Depth near the Pulpit. In the Year 1613. many handsome Pews and a Pulpit were set up: In the Year 1549, the Church was partly demolish'd by a Blast of Gunpowder, which was soon after repaired; the Steeple was built in 1559. and escaped the great Fire in 1666. It was beautifully repaired and adorned in Year 1705.

It stands on the South-side of Barking Alley on the North-side and near the East-end of Great Tower-street, in the Ward of Tower-street within the Walls of London.

It is an Impropriation in the Gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Value 100 l. rated in the King's Books 36 l. 23 s. 4 d.

The most remarkable Places and Things are: 1. A Child was blown up, Cradle and all, by 27 Barrels of Gunpowder, on the South Leads and lived to be a Woman, and baptized Mary, and her Sir Name was Massey. There is likewise the Custom-house, and a School founded by Alderman Hickson, for 20 Boys in Plow-yard, Seething-lane.

Number of Houses in this Parish are, 349.

Of Alhallows Bread-street Church, and St. John the Evangelist.

THIS Church takes its Name from being dedicated All-Saints, and the other from St. John the Evangelist.

The

The Time of its Foundation is antient, but uncertain

It was rebuilt about the Year 1620, and burnt down by the Fire of London in 1666, and rebuilt in 1697.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and in the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, who present alternately. The Value is 140 l. by Act of Parliament, and rated in the King's Books at 37 l. 3 s. 9 d.

The Number of Houses are, 8; 1 half.

Of Alhallows the Great, and Alhallows the Less.

BOTH the Parishes are so called from their being dedicated to All-Saints, and the Words Great and Less are added, because the Former is somewhat greater than the Latter.

There is no Account when these Churches were first founded, but they were burnt down in the Year 1666, Alhallows the Great was rebuilt in 1693, and Alhallows the Less united to it by Act of Parliament.

It stands on the South-side of Thames-street near the Steel-Yard, in the Ward of Dowgate, within the Walls of London

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Value of the united Parishes Per Stat. 21, 23, Car. II. is 200 l per Annum. Alhallows the Less is an Impropriation, the late Impropriator was the Right Rev. Dr. Edward Warrington, Bishop of Chichester, who is now dead. Remarkable Things and Places are Plumbers-Halls, Joyners-Hall, and the Steel-yard.

There are two Charity Schools erected in the Year 1711, consisting of 30 Boys and 20 Girls, supported by the voluntary Subscriptions of the Inhabitants of Dowgate Ward.

The Number of Houses in this Parish are, 65.

*Of St. Mary Le Bow Church, St. Pancras,
and Alhallows Honey-lane.*

ST Mary Le Bow Church takes its Name from being dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and the Word Le Bow is added to distinguish it from others of St. Mary: This was of old built upon Arches, or Bows, and hence likewise the Court of Arches took its Name, being sometime kept here.

The Foundation of this Church appears to be in or before William the Conqueror; part of the Steeple fell down in 1077, and killed several Persons, and was rebuilt in the Year 1469, and in the Year 1512, was finished, except the Lanthorns and Bows were afterwards built of Stone brought from Normandy. In the Year 1640, the Church was new pewed and beautified, but being burnt in 1666, it was again re-built in 1673, and lastly repaired and beautified in 1705.

It is situated on the South-side of Cheapside in the Ward of Cordwainer-street, within the Walls of London to which is united by Act of Parliament, the Parishes of St. Pancras Soper-lane, and Alhallows Honey-lane, both in the Ward of Cheap.

This Living is a Rectory, and in the Gift of the Archbishop of Canturbury, being a Peculiar; Value of the United Parishes by Act of Parliament is 200 l. per Annum. St. Mary Le Bow is rated in the King's Books at 53 l. 1 s. 3 d. half-penny.

There is a Charity School belonging to Cordwainer's and Bead-street Wards, which puts out 50 Boys and 30 Girls to Trades and Employments.

Number of Houses 104

The Parish of St. Pancras took its Name from St. Pancras, who was martyred at Rome, at the Age of 14, under the Persecution of Dioclesian about the Year 295, and was burnt in 1666.

This

'Tis in the Gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury, being a Peculiar ; rated in the King's Books at 19 l. 6 s. 9 d.

Number of Houses in this Parish are 31.

The Parish of Alhallows Honey-lane was in the Gift of the Bishop of London, rated in the King's Books at 19 l. 3 s. 9 d.

Number of Houses 20.

Alhallows, Lombard-street.

THIS Church had its Name from being dedicated to All-Saints.

It was built in the Year 1516, destroyed by the Fire in 1666, and rebuilt in 1694.

It is situated on the North-side near the East-end of Lombard-street, and there is a Passage that leads to it out of Gracechurch-street.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury ; the Tythes valued at 100 l. per Annum and valued in the Kings Books at 22 l. 6 s. 8 d.

Forty Boys are clothed, Books bound them, and they are put out Apprentices by a Society of Langbourn Ward, who frequent this Parish.

Remarkable Places and Things are, a Quaker's Meeting and Register-House.

Alhallows Staining Church.

THIS Church derives its Name from being dedicated to All-Saints, and the Word Staining (or more properly Stene or Stone) was added to distinguish it from other Churches, built of Timber.

We cannot learn when it was founded ; but it was so ancient as to fall down about the Year 1669, and being soon now erected, was dedicated in the Year 1694.

This

It is situated on the West side of Mark-lane, within the Walls of London, in the Ward of Langbourn, but the Parish is in three Wards, viz. Langbourn, Tower, and Aldgate Wards.

The Living is a Lay-Impropriation, but a Rectory in its Nature, the Tythes being paid according to Act of Parliament to the Incumbant for his own use. The Advowson is in the Worshipful Company of Grocers, as Executors of the Lady Slany: and the Value of the Tythes, is 100 l. per Ann. but I do not find it rated in the King's Books.

The only remarkables are Ironmongers-Hall, and the Hodson's Bay Company's House.

Six Boys are taught to read and write, and when qualified are put out Apprentices, with each of whom is given the Sum of 10 l. pursuant to the Will of Mr. William Winter.

No of Houses 100

Alhallowes on London Wall Church.

THIS Church takes its Name from being dedicated to All Saints.

History does not tell us when it was first Founded, but there were 210 l. laid out on it in the year 1627. and it escaped the Fire of London, Anno 1666. It was repaired and beautified at the charge of the Parish, in the Year 1714. It is situate on the North Wall of London, a little easterly from Bethlem-Hospital, and is in the Ward of Broad-street, but the Parish is in the Wards of Broad-street, Bishopsgate-street, Lime-street, and Aldgate Wards.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper for the time being; and the Tythes are about 100 l. per Ann. and is rated in the King's Books at 8 l. 16 s. 8 d.

Remarkable Places and Things are, the Vestry stands without the Wall, and the Pulpit in the Wall.

Wall, Carpenters-Hall. There is a School called the Ward-School, consisting of 50 Boys and 50 Girls, who are taught and clothed and have 5 l. given with each when put out to Trades, &c. They come to each Church within the Ward by turns when there are Collections made for them.

No. of Houses are 300, of which there are 24 in Broad-street-Ward.

St. Alphage Church.

THIS Church derives its Name from its being dedicated to St. Alphage, called by some Historians Alsege, and by others Alphy: he was Archbishop of Canterbury; a Man of exemplary Abstinence and Piety, never eating, drinking, or sleeping more than necessity compelled him. He was descended of noble Parentage, educated in all good Learning, and spent his time in Prayer and Study. The Danes stoned him to Death at Greenwich in the year 1011, and he was canonized on the 19th of April, in the same Year.

The old Church originally adjoyned to the east end of Cripplegate, and falling to decay about the Year of our Lord 1555, the Parishioners petitioned the Government for Licence to rebuild the said Church; but they could only obtain a Grant for using the old Materials, as Stones, Lead, and Timber, in order to repair and make good an old Chapel belonging to a Spittle, which was formerly called Elsing Spittle, from Sir Thomas Elsing the Founder of it. It was beautified in 1682 at the charge of the Parish, which cost 700 l.

This Church is situate at the North-West end of Aldermanbury, one Door opening to London-Wall, and it is in the Ward of Cripplegate within;

14 *The Pocket Remembrancer; or, a*

within; and the South Door opens into the Garden of Sion-College.

It is a Rectory, worth about 100 l. per Annum and rated in the King's Books 30 l.

Remarkable Places are, Sion-College, where there is an excellent and compleat Library for the Use of the London Clergy, and other Gentlemen, paying 2 s 6 d. entrance Money, and a small Matter per Quarter. Part of Plaisteren-Hall is in this Parish.

Here is a School for 50 Boys and 15 Girls, who are clothed and educated, and put out to Trade and Service at the charge of the Ward.

Here are also 10 Almshouses for 10 Men and 10 Women, each of whom are allowed 4 l. per Ann. founded by the late Rev. Dr. Thomas White. Also part of the Almshouses in Monkwell-street belong to this Parish.

No. of Houses 162.

St. Mary-Hill, and St. Andrew-Hubbard Church.

ST. Mary's Church is so called from it's being dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the Word Hill is added, not only to distinguish it from other Churches, dedicated to the same Saint, but because it stands on the Middle of the Hill between Billingsgate and Little Rastcheap.

It is uncertain when the Church of St. Mary was first built; but Mr. Stow says that in the year 1497 as they were digging a new Foundation of a Wall within the Church they found a Coffin which by the Inscription had been buried upward of 150 years. This Church was unfortunately burnt in 1400, rebuilt in 1497, again demolished (except some part of the Walls which are now standing) by the dreadful Fire in 1666, rebuilt and finish'd in 1673.

It is situate on the west side of St. Mary Hill, to which is united by Act of Parliament the Parish of St. Andrew Hubbard, both in the Ward of Billingsgate, within the Walls of London.

St. Mary Hill is in the Gift of the Crown, and the Duke of Somerset hath the right of Presentation to the Parish of St. Andrew Hubbard; the Value of the United Parishes is 100 l. per Ann. both rated in the King's Books together at 54 l. s. 4 d.

Remarkable Places and Things are, Turners-hall in Philpot-lane; Billingsgate; a Meeting-house.

St. Andrew Undershaft Church.

It is so called from being dedicated to St. Andrew the Apostle; and Undershaft is added, as Mr. Stow observes, for that a long Shaft or May-Pole higher than the Church-Steeple, was set up in the middle of Leaden-Hall-street before the South Door of the Church every May-Day in the Morning till May-Day 1517; afterwards called Evil May-day, because the Apprentices and others, exasperated by the too free Access of Foreigners (to the great decay of Trade) and by a Bill of Complaint put up by the Lincoln, and read by the Minister of the Spittle, fell upon, plundered, and destroyed the Houses of Strangers, for which Lincoln and 13 more were hanged in several places of the City. This Shaft was never erected afterwards, but lay under the Pent-house of several Houses, (called afterwards from that Shaft-alley) for the space of 2 Years, and was then divided, every one having as much, as his House, where it lay, was a Front.

This Church was new built in 1522, finished, for the most part, at the Charge of William Fitz-Williams Esq; (Sheriff of London 1506) it

was repaired and beautified at the Parish charge in 1617, and in February 1704 was new Wainscoted, Pew'd, Pav'd, and then finished at the Parish charge, having providentially escaped the dreadful Fire in the year 1666, and rebuilt and beautified, Anno 1711, at the Parish charge.

It is situate on the north side of Leaden-Hall-Street at the Corner of St. Mary Ax, into which Street there is also a Door out of the Church-yard, the Church is in the Ward of Aldgate, within the Walls, but part of the Parish is in the Ward of Lime-Street.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Lord Bishop of London, worth about 250 l. per Ann. and rated in the King's Books, 15 l. 11 s. 3 d. and St. Mary Ax at 5 l.

Remarkable Places and Things are, the East-India-House, Fletchers-Hall, Upholsters-Hall, a Meeting-house.

A Charity-School for 10 Boys and 20 Girls, who are clothed, taught and put out Apprentices by contribution.

No. of Houses 210.

St. Andrew Wardrobe Church, and St. Anne's Black-Fryars.

THE Church of St. Andrew is so called from being dedicated to St. Andrew the Apostle, and the Word Wardrobe was added because it is situate near Wardrobe-court, where the King's Wardrobe was formerly kept.

History does not mention when this Court was founded, but Mr. Stow has it so called in Edw. III. his time, which is about 400 years ago, and no doubt but it was a Church many years before that. It was repaired at the charge of the Parish in 1617; and being consumed by the Conflagration in 1666 it was rebuilt in February 1691. Repaired and beautified in the year 1719, at the expence of the Parishioners of both Parishes.

It is situate on the east side of Puddle-dock in the Ward of Castle Baynard; to which is united by Act of Parliament the Parish of St. Anne's Black-Fryars, which is in the Ward of Farringdon within.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor or Keeper for the time being (as I am informed) Value per Act of Parliament 140 l. per Ann. rated in the King's Books 17 l. 10 s.

Remarkable Places and Things are, the King's Printing Office; and Scotch-Hall, who supply the poor Members of their Society with Necessaries, when Sick.

Schools, and Alms-Houses are, a free School founded by a private Person for the benefit of the Children of poor Taylors; wherein are taught and clothed 40 Boys, and 30 Girls. Three Alms-Houses maintained by the Rent issuing from a House adjoining, built partly by Charity of the Lady Elizabeth Viscountess Cholmondeley, and part at the Expence of the Inhabitants, 1679.

No. of Houses 577.

*St. Anne's Church within Aldersgate, and
St. John Zachary.*

THE first of these Churches takes it's Name from being dedicated to St. Anne, the Mother of the Virgin Mary.

When this Church was built is uncertain: however, we find it mentioned in 1400. It was burnt accidentally in 1543, repaired in 1614, burnt down in 1666, and rebuilt in 1580.

It is situate on the north side of St. Anne's-lane, on the east side of St. Martin's le Grand, just within Aldersgate, and is in Aldersgate-Ward, within the Walls: to which is united by Act of Parliament, the Parish of St. John Zachary: which Church was founded by Sir Nicholas Twy-

ford, (but when uncertain) whose Corps was lately discovered, immur'd in a Cavity of the ruin'd Wall on the south side of the Altar: this Church was burnt 1666, and not since rebuilt.

It is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Bishop of London, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who present alternately: The Tythes are about 140 l. per Ann. as rated in the King's Books.

By the Subscribers of the United Parishes, and several other Persons belonging to a Society, and by the Collections at the Church, 30 Boys and 10 Girls, are taught, and clothed, and put out Apprentices.

In the Parish of St. John Zachary are Goldsmiths-Hall, and Waxchandlers-Hall.

No. of Houses in St. Anne's Parish are 144, beside the Gate, and two Houses by the Church a Globe to the Rector.

No. of Houses in St. John Zachary's Parish are 88, besides the 2 Halls, and Rector-House.

*St. Anthony vulg. St. Antholin's Church,
and St. John Baptist.*

THIS Church takes it's Name from being dedicated to St Anthony of Vienna, who had here a Cell founded by Henry II. but History does not inform us when the Church was first built. It was rebuilt by Thomas Knowles, Grocer, Mayor, and his Son, which must be about the year 1399: And it was rebuilt by John Tate, Citizen and Mercer, Anno 1513. It was repaired and beautified in 1626, which cost 1000 l. raised by the Contribution of Seven worthy Inhabitants: But suffering in the dreadful Fire of London in 1666, it was erected again, being finished by Sir Christopher Wren's Direction as it now appears in 1681.

It is situate on the north side and west end of Watling-street, at the South-west corner of St. Sythes-lane,

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Sythes-lane. (but Mr. Stow says it is in Budge-Row) and 'tis in the Ward of Cordwainer, within the Walls of London. To this Parish is united, by Act of Parliament, the Parish of St. John Bpapist, which is in 4 Wards, viz. Cordwainers, Vintry, Dowgate. and Walbrook.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Crown, and the Church of St. Paul's, who present alternately; the Value per Act of Parliament, 110 l. rated in the King's Books at 10 l. 1 s. 8 d.

Remarkable Places and Things in these Parishes are, Skinners-Hall, and Tallow-Chandlers-Halls.

No. of Houses in St. Anthony's Parish are 86.

In St. John's Parish are 78, besides Skinners and Tallow-Chandlers-Hall. Total 164.

*St. Augustin vulg. St. Austin's Church,
and St. Faith.*

THIS Church hath its Denomination in Memory of St. Austin (not the Father who was Bishop of Hippo, in Africa, but as it most probable) the Monk, as Mr. Fuller observes, and that he was called the English Apostle; being by Gregory, Pope of Rome, sent with Miletus and 40 others to England to convert the Pagan Saxons to Christianity, who on their Arrival landed at Thapet. From thence they came to Canterbury, and by their pious Lives, fervent Prayers, and frequent Fastings and Miracles (as the said Mr. Fuller and others say) soon converted many of the Populace, and in a short time King Ethelbert himself; who being then the most powerful of the Saxon Kings, contributed much to the spreading of the Christian Faith, for which Service Austin was dignified the first Archbishop of Canturbury, about the Year 601. that Honour being removed thither from London as the first place where the Saxons received the Christian

Christian Faith. He died in the seventh Kalend of June, i. e. the twenty fifth day of May, about the Year 511. and was buried in the first Porch of the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in Canterbury, as Mr. Weever relates. But if we may give credit to other Historians, of equal Validity, at least with those beforementioned, we shall find a Character of the said St. Augustin very different from what has been now related. Bede, to whom was given the Epithet of Venerable, and Fabian, with others, do agree that St. Austin was the first Archbishop of Canterbury, nominated to that See by Pope Gregory I. and Malmsh de Gestis Regum Angl. says, that Austin was consecrated Bishop of the English Nation by Elutherius, Bishop of Arelat, and elected Canterbury for his Archiepiscopal See. Archbishop Usher, a Gentleman of undisputable Veracity, Candour, and Integrity, in his Books intituled *De Britan. Eccles. primordiis*, pag. 133, 911, 1157. says that by the Assistance of King Ethelbert in the Year 601, Austin caused the British Bishops, and learned Men to meet together in a Synod at a place called Augustin's Oak, to dispute with him about certain Rites and Ceremonies, wherein they differed from the Church of Rome, to whom he would have them conform not only in Doctrine, but also in her Superstitions; using Perswasions, Prayers, and at last Threatnings, to bring them under his Yoak. But the Britons bravely refusing to conform to his Demands, he caused another Synod to be summoned, to which seven British Bishops repaired, and a great Number of Monks, especially of Monastery of Bangor. Austin entered the Synod with Pride and Pomp, and the Banners of his Apostleship, viz a Silver Cross, a Litany, Procession, Pageants, painted Images, Relicks, and such like Trifles. The British Bishops observing the Haughtiness and Arrogance of the Man, who sat ambitiously in his Chair, not rising to salute them,

them, or deigning to shew them any sign of Love or Benevolence, contradicted every thing he propounded to them, and stoutly affirmed their own Rites and Ceremonies to be antienter and better than what he prescribed to them; and added that they would not own him for their Archbishop, nor subject themselves to a Foreign Bishop. Austin threatened them with War and Revenge of Death, which soon happened; for thro' his Means 1200 Priests, Monks, and others were barbarously murdered to gratify Austin, and the true Religion was overturned and rooted out, or at least depraved and corrupted, as Matth. Parker observes.

We cannot ascertain when this Church was first founded, but under a plated Stone at the Communion Table Mr. Robert Burford, Batchelor of Civil Law, and formerly Rector of this Church, died August 16. anno 1417. by which it appears this Church must be much antienter. It was partly rebuilt and beautifully adorned in 1630, and 1631. at the Charge of the Parish, which cost 1200 l. but being consumed by the Fire in 1666, it was rebuilt in 1681, finished and opened Sept. 21. 1683. The Steeple was finished in the year 1695.

It is situate on the north side of Watling-street, and the east side of the Old-Change, in the Ward of Farringdon within, to which Parish is united that of St. Faith the Virgin and Martyr, which is in the Wards of Farringdon within and Bread-street; whose Church was under that of St. Paul's, and in the Reign of Hen. VI. was called the Jesus-Chapel.

The Living of St. Faith's is in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; and St. Austin in the Gift of the Bishop of London. Value per Act of Parliament 172 l. per Ann. rated in the King's Books St. Austin's 19 l. 16 s. one Half-penny. St. Faith's 23 l. 17 s. 1 d.

Remarkable

Remarkable Places and Things in these Parishes are, St. Paul's Cathedral, St. Paul's School, Newgate-Market.

No of Houses in St. Austin's are 66.

No. of Houses in St. Faith's are 118.

St. Bartholomew's Church by the Royal-Exchange.

THIS Church takes its Name from being dedicated to St. Bartholomew the Apostle, who preached the Gospel in Arabia-Felix, and was dead alive, at Albiana near the Caspian-Sea, on the 24th of August, in the year 73.

As to the Time of the Foundation of this Church, we can say nothing; but we find that Thomas Pyke, Alderman, with the Assistance of Nicholas Yoo, one of the Sheriffs, new builded it about the Year 1416. and Margery, the Wife of Sir John Lepington, founded a Chantry here, 11 Edw. IV. and Sir William Capel, Mayor, added a Chappel on the south side of this Church, Anno 1502.

It is situate on the east side of Bartholomew-lane, near the Royal-Exchange, and in the Ward of Broad-street, within the Walls of London.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the King, Value per Act of Parliament 100 l. per Ann. but the Glebes, &c. now are near 400 l. per Ann. it is rated in the King's Books.

The only Thing Remarkable is part of the Royal-Exchange.

No of Houses 118.

St. Benedict, vulg. St. Bennet-Fink;

SO called from being dedicated to St. Benedict Abbot, Founder of the Benedictine Monks; and

and the Word Fink was added because the Church was founded by one Fink.

We have no Account in what year it was founded; it was burnt in 1666, rebuilt and finished in 1673.

This Church is situate on the south side of Threadneedle-street, a little eastward from the Royal-Exchange, in the Ward of Broad-street, as the whole Parish is.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, the Value per Act of Parliament 100 l. per Ann. and 85 l. per Ann. Glebe. It is rated in the King's Books.

The Church-yard was given for a free Burial place without any charge to the Parishioners buried in it.

In this Parish is a large handsome French Church.

St. Benedict vulg. St. Bennet Grass or Grace-Church, and St. Leonard in Eastcheap.

ST. Benedict Church takes its Name from being dedicated to St. Benedict, as beforementioned, and the Word Gras (which is more proper than Grace, tho' commonly called Grace-Church) was added to it because there was an Herb Market kept there.

It is situated on the east side of Gras-Church-street, in the Bridge-Ward within the Walls of London, but part of the Parish is in Langbourn-Ward. To this Parish was annexed by Act of Parliament 22, 23, Car. II. C. 15. the Parish of St. Leonard Eastcheap, part of which is in Bridge-Ward within, and part in Billingsgate-Ward, and one Precinct in Candlewick-Ward.

I can find no Account when this Church was first built, but it was burnt in 1666, and rebuilt and finished in 1685.

It

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately, Value per Act of Parliament 21, 21, Car. II. 240 l. per Ann. rated in the King's Books at 23 l. 1 s. 3 d.

No. Houses in St. Bennet's 52. In St. Leonard's 53 1 half. Total 105 1 half.

St. Bennet at Paul's-Wharf, and St. Peter near Paul's-Wharf.

THE Church of St. Bennet takes its Name from being dedicated to St. Bennet.

I can find no Account when it was first built, but it unhappily shared the same fate with other Churches by the Fire of London in 1666, but it was rebuilt in 1683.

It is situate on the north side of Thames-street, at the west corner of St. Bennet's-Hill, in the Ward of Castle-Baynard's, and the Parish of St. Peter Paul's-Wharf (which was formerly called St. Peter Parva) was united to it by Act of Parliament, and is partly in this Ward, and partly in the Ward of Queenhithe.

This Parish is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, worth per Act of Parliament 100 l. per Ann. rated in the King's Books at 3 l. 8 s. 11 d.

Remarkable Places and Things are, Doctors-Commons, and the College of Heralds.

Here is a Charity-School for 20 poor Boys, who have their Learning gratis by Subscription.

Here also are Almshouses in a Court, and on the south side thereof, on Peter's-Hill: They consist of 6 Tenements for 6 poor Widows, who are 56 Years of Age or upwards, and remain unmarried, otherwise they forfeit the Benefit of this foundation, which was made by Mr. David Smith, Citizen, and Embroiderer to Queen Eliz. Anno 1544, and is under the care of the Govern-
nors

nors of Christ's-Hospital. The 6 Widows receive each of them 7 s. 4 d. per quarter from Christ's-Hospital; 9 s. 6 d. per Ann. at Christmas from the Embroiders Company; 25 s. per Ann. each at Christmas from the Church-Wardens of the Parish, who receive it on St. Thomas's-Day from the said Company.

No. of Houses in St. Bennet's, 111.

No. of Houses in St. Peter's, 79.

St. Stephen in Walbrook, and St. Bennet Sherehog.

THE first of these Churches was dedicated to St. Stephen the Martyr, from whom it hath its Name.

It was founded in the Year 1419, by William Standon and Robert Chickley, Lord Mayors in 1391, and 1419.

It is situated near the north end of Walbrook, in Walbrook-Ward, to which is united by Act of Parliament the Parish of St. Bennet Sherehog, which is partly in the Ward of Cheap.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Grocers Company; the Value of the united Parishes by Act of Parliament, is 100 l. per Ann. St. Stephen's rated in the King's Books at 17 l. 13 s. 4 d. and St. Bennet's at 8 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Here is a Sermon on every Good-Friday, the Gift of Mr. Dickenson.

The said Mr. Dickenson gave 20 l. for ever to the Parishes of St. Stephen in Walbrook, St. Botolph Bishopsgate without the Walls, and to St. Sepulchre, for putting out 4 Boys Apprentice that are not Pensioners Children; it comes to each Parish every third Year.

No. of Houses in St. Stephen's 76.

No. of Houses in St. Bennet's 31.

St. George Botolph-lane, and St. Botolph Billingsgate.

THE Church of St. George was dedicated to St. George the Martyr, Patron of England ; he was a Tribune or Colonel under the Emperor Dioclesian, in whose bloody persecution of the Christians, this Man was a sufferer, his Head being cut off about the Year 187, because he had embraced the Christian Faith.

We have no Account when this Church was first built ; 'twas repaired in 1617, reduced to Ashes by the voracious Flames, in 1656, and rebuilt in 1674.

It is situate on the west side of Botolph-lane, in the Ward of Billingsgate, to which is united by Act of Parliament the Parish of St. Botolph Billingsgate.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the King and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who present alternately ; Value per Act 11, 2; Car. 11. 180 l. and both Parishes are rated in the King's Books at 31 1 6 s

The only Remarkable Thing is Butchers-Hall in Pudding-lane, in St. George's Parish.

These Parishes in conjunction with the other part of Billingsgate-Ward maintain 40 Boys by Subscription.

No of Houses in St. George's 49.

No. of Houses in St. Botolph's 55, besides Warehouses. In all 104.

Christ Church Parish, and St. Leonard Foster.

CHrist Church is so called from being dedicated to our Blessed Saviour Christ.

It was founded by King Henry VIII consumed by the Fire in 1566, and rebuilt in 1637, a little more eastward from whence it stood before.

This Church is situate on the north side of Newgate-street behind the Houses, and close to the Hospital, and the east end of the Church is in Butcherhall-lane, in the Ward of Farringdon within.

It is an Impropriation, and the Governors of St. Bartholomew's-Hospital appoint a Vicar; but the Parish of St. Leonard is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who present alternately. The Tythes per Act of Parliament 11, 13 Car II. is 100 l. per Ann.

Remarkable Places and Things are, the College of Physicians in Warwick-lane; and Christ's-Hospital, alias the Blewcoat-Hospital; and the Prison belonging to the Liberty of St. Martin le Grand, the back side of the King's-Arms Tavern.

Here are 2 Charity-Schools in Bull and Mouth-street, 1 for 50 Boys, and 1 for 40 Girls.

No. of Houses in Christ's Church are 350.

No. of Houses in St Leonard's are 155.

St. Christopher's Church.

THIS Church takes its Name from being dedicated to St Christopher, who having by his Miracles converted 48000 Souls, was beheaded as a Martyr.

We cannot say when the old Church was founded, but the following Words, engraved on a small Plate over the Vestry Door, shew how old this Church is.

This Church of St. Christovil, was finished in the Year of our Lord 1452, as was found by an old Monument in a Glass Window of this Vestry, 1591.

The Steeple was new built in 1506 and repaired and beautified at the charge of the Parish in 1611. The Church was not burnt down, but much damaged by the Flames in 1656; it was immediately afterwards repaired, and was last beautified in 1696.

It is situate on the northerly side of Thread-needle-street, a little eastward from the end of Prince's-street, in the Ward of Broad-street, and part of the Parish is in the Ward of Cornhill.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Bishop of London, Value 110 l. rated in the King's Books 14 l.

The only Thing Remarkable, is part of the Royal-Exchange.

No. of Houses 91.

St. Clement near Eastcheap, and St. Martin Orgars.

THIS Church was dedicated to St. Clement, one of the Popes of Rome, and takes its Name from him.

We have no Account of its first foundation, but being demolished by the great Fire in 1666, was rebuilt in 1686.

It is situate on the east side of St Clement's-lane, in Cannon-street, within the Walls of London, and part of the Parish is in Lambourn-Ward. The Parish of St. Martin Orgars, which is partly in Bridge-Ward, and partly in Candlewick-street-Ward, is united to this Parish by Act of Parliament.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Bishop of London, Value per Act of Parliament 140 l. per Annum and these two Parishes are rated together in the Kings Books at 32 l. 15 s. 4 d.

There is nothing remarkable in these Parishes, except an old Tower and a Passage under it to St,

St. Martin-Orgars; also a Church built by the French for their own Use, and a large Meeting-house with a large paved Yard, both in the said Parish, and a Meeting-House in St. Clement's Parish.

No. of Houses in St. Clements are 56, besides a Meeting-house.

No. of Houses in St. Martin's 76 besides a Meeting-house.

St. Dionis Back-Church.

IT is so called from being dedicated to St. Dionis (or more properly St. Dennis) who was a Bishop and Martyr, having been converted, as some Historians relate, to Christianity, by seeing St. Paul restore Sight to a blind Man: And after the Death of St. Paul he went into France and was Martyred there having his Head cut off. It is very propable that Back-Church was added by the Vulgar, because it stands a little backward from Fenchurch-street, and to distinguish it from another very near it, which fronts that Street.

It was new built in the Reign of Henry VI. and being demolished by the devouring Flames 1666, was soon rebuilt and finished in the Year 1674, and the Steeple in 1694.

It is situate on the west side of Lime-street, so near Fenchurch-street that the South Door opens into that Street in the Ward of Langbourn within the Walls of London, but there are 5 Houses in Lime-street Ward.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and the Tythes per Act of Parliament are 110 l. per Annum besides Glebes and Perquisites, and rated in the King's Books 25 l.

No. of Houses in the Tythe Roll are 110.

St. Dunstan's Church in the East.

THIS Church takes its Name from being dedicated to St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, of whose Life several Particulars may be found under St. Dunstan in the West, and the Word East is added to it, because it lies eastward from the later.

We have no certain Account when this Church was first founded, but to be better satisfied therein, read what is related of St. Dunstan in Fleet-street. It was burnt down in 1666, and rebuilt in the year 1668.

It is situate on a Hill about the middle Way between Tower-street north, and Thames-street south, and between Idle-lane west, and St. Dunstan's-Hill east, in Tower-Ward within the Walls of London.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Value per Act of Parliament 200 l. per Ann. rated in the King's Books at 60 l. 7 s. 11 d.

The only Remarkable Place in this Parish is Clothworkers-Hall.

In this Parish is a Workhouse where the Poor are employed.

No. of Houses and Warchouses are 312.

St. Edmund the King, and St. Nicholas Acons.

THE first of these Churches was so called from its being dedicated to St. Edmund the Martyr, a Saxon King of the East Angles, who was murdered by the Danes in the year 870, because he would not renounce the Christian Religion.

History does not inform us when it was first founded, but being a sharer with other Churches in

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in the calamitous Fire, Ann. 1666, it was rebuilt and finished in the Year 1690.

It is situate on the north side of Lombard-street, opposite to St. Clement's-lane, in Lambourn Ward, but a small part of the Parish in the Ward of Cornhill. To this Parish is united by Act of Parliament the Parish of St. Nicholas Acons.

It is a Rectory, and the Presentation is said to be twice in the King, and once in the Bishop of London; the Value per Act of Parliament is 230 l. per Ann. rated in the King's Books at 21 l. 14 s. 2 d. and St. Nicholas at 23 l.

No. of Houses in St. Edmund's 104.

No. of Houses in St. Nicholas's 30.

St. Ethelburga Church.

WHEN this Church was first built it was dedicated to St. Ethelburg, but no mention is made of the Time when it was first founded.

It is situated on the east side of Bishopsgate-street, in the Ward of Bishopsgate within the Walls of London. It was repaired and beautified in the year 1612, and having providentially escaped the calamitous Fire in 1666, was again repaired in the year 1701.

It is a Rectory in the Gift (as some say) of the Bishop of London. Value 70 l. per Annum rated in the King's Books at 21 l. 12 s. 6 d.

No. of Houses 220.

St. Margaret Pattens Church, and St. Gabriel Fenchurch.

ST. Margaret's is so called from it being dedicated to the St. of that Name, as is also the other from it's being dedicated to St. Gabriel: the Word Pattens is added to the former to distinguish it

it from other Churches dedicated to the same Saint, and because several Patten-Makers resided thereabout.

We can have no certain Account when the Church of St. Margaret Pattens was first built ; it was rebuilt in 1528, repaired and beautified in 1584, burnt by the Fire in 1665, and rebuilt and finished in 1687.

It is situate on the north side of Little Tower-street, at the south east corner of Rood-lane, in the Ward of Billingsgate, but a small part of the Parish is in Tower-street-Ward. To this Parish is united by Act of Parliament, the Parish of St. Gabriel Fenchurch, which is in Lambourn-Ward, except one House.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord-Keeper for the Time being, and City of London, who present alternately : Value per Act of Parliament 120 l. per Annum besides Fees and Perquisites ; and rated in the King's Books 10 l.

No. of Houses in St. Margaret's 41 and one part of a House.

No. of Houses in St. Gabriel's 79 1 half.

St. Mary Magdalen Old Fish-street Church, and St. Gregory by St. Paul.

IT is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, from whence it takes its Name ; she was Sister to Lazarus (whom our Lord raised from the Dead) and Sister also to Martha, as we read in the Holy Gospel. She was the Daughter of Sirus by Eucharly his Wife, and was called Magdalen, as living with her Brother and Sister at the Castle of Magdalo, 2 Miles from Nazareth. She was very rich and beautiful, but withal very humble and religious, witness her washing our Saviour's Feet

Feet with her Tears, and wiping them with her Hair; and as she was the last who stayed by his Body after his Crucifixion, so to her our Saviour first appeared after his Resurrection. After his Ascension, she is said to have lived 30 years in a Desert, and then with St. John died at Ephesus.

This Church appears to have been founded at least three hundred and eighty years ago, which appears by the Date of a Monument there, and no doubt but its first building was before that time. Mr. Stow says it was repaired in 1530 by the Parishioners, who laid out 140 l. upon it: and having been destroyed by the devouring Flames in 1665, was rebuilt and finished in 1695.

It is situate on the north side of Little Knight-Rider-street, at the south west Angle of the Old Change, in the Ward of Castle Baynard; to which is United by Act of Parliament, the Parish of St. Gregory, both within the Walls of London.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Value of Tythes of the United Parishes 110 l. per Annum and St. Mary's is rated in the King's Books 21 l. 4 s.

The only Remarkable Places are, St. Paul's College and St. Paul's Chapter-House.

The west side of Sermon-lane in St. Gregory's Parish is a School belonging to the Ward of Castle Baynard, purchased and beautified at the sole Charge of Alderman Barber; wherein are 30 Boys and 10 Girls. One Alms-house upon Lambeth-Hill.

No. of Houses in St. Mary Magdalen's 103.

No. of Houses in St. Gregory's 100.

St. Hellen's Church.

THIS Church is so called from being dedicated to St. Helen, or Helena.

We

We have no Account when it was first built; but 'twas repaired in the year .66; and escaped the Fire in 1655.

It is situate in Great St. Helen's, in the Ward of Bishopsgate, within the Walls of London.

It is an Impropriation, the Impropriator is ----- Freeman, Esq; the Tythes 6 s. 1. 12 s. 7 d. per Annum rated in the King's Books.

Remarkable Places in this Parish are Gresham-College, and Leather-Sellers-Hall.

In this Parish are 5 Alms-Houses near the Church for as many decayed Skinners and their Wives, and 13 l. 10 s. paid by the Skinners Company. Sir Andrew Jud founded 5 Alms-houses for 5 poor Alms-People, to whom he gave 4 s. per Week each, and 15 s. 4 d. yearly for Coals for them all. In little St. Helen's by Leather-Sellers-Hall are 7 Houses for 7 poor Widows of that Company, each of whom hath 1 l. 4 s. per Annum paid every Fortnight, and 15 s. each for Coals.

No. of House 139.

St. James in Dukes-Place.

THIS Church is so called from being dedicated to St. James, in Memory of King James the First, and Dukes-place is added, not only because it stands there, but to distinguish it from other Churches known by the Appellative James.

As to the Original foundation of this Church, it was a Priory of the Holy Trinity (founded by Matilda, Queen Consort to Henry 1) but when it was dissolv'd, the Stone Work was offered to any one that would carry it away. The Inhabitants, upon their Application to the Archbishop for a Parish Church, were promised that they should have one; but the Lord Mayor, and Sheriffs, resolving to have the Honour of such a pious Work, built one out of the Ruins of Tri-

nity

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nity-Priory. It was consecrated Jan. 2. 1661, and escaped the dreadful Fire in 1656.

This Church is situated near Aldgate, a little from Shoemaker-Row. and tho' some will have it to be in the Ward of Aldgate, yet it is a Precinct of it's self.

It is an Impropriation in the Gift of the Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen, the Value 2 l. per Annum (paid out of the Chamber of London) besides Perquisites: it is not rated in the King's Books.

No. of Houses 150.

St. James Garlick at Hithe Church.

THIS Church was dedicated to the Apostle St. James the Less; and Garlick-Hill, or Hithe, is added to it by reason of it's Situation, and also for Distinction sake.

As to the time of the first foundation of this Church, we are ignorant; it was new built in the Year 1326 by Mr. Richard Rothing, Sheriff; and repaired in 1514. but having been reduced to Ashes by the devouring Fire in 1556, a new foundation was laid in 1676, the Church was rebuilt and opened in 1681, and finished in 1681.

It is situated on the east side of Garlick-Hill, near Thames-street in Vintry-Ward.

It is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Bishop of London, the Value per Act of Parliament, 22, 2 l. Car. II. 100 l. rated in the King's Books at 17 l. 14 s. 7 d.

A Charity-School in Maiden-lane which maintains 50 Boys with Learning and Cloaths, maintained by the Subscription of the whole Ward.

No. of Houses 40.

St.

St. Katherine Coleman-street.

THIS Church derives it's Name from being dedicated to St. Katherine, a Virgin and Martyr, descended from the Roman Emperor Constantius, and the Word Coleman was added to distinguish it from other Churches dedicated to the same Saint.

The Time of it's foundation is uncertain, but there is the date of the year 1581, carved on a Pew in the Chancel. It has been often repaired, and happily escaped the Flames in 1665.

It's situation is on the southerly side of Fenchurch-street, near Pye-alley, a little eastward from the end of Mark-lane, in the Ward of Aldgate within.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Bishop of London, the Value about 100 l. per Annum and rated in the King's Books at 5 l. 6 s. 8 d.

No. of Houses 80.

St. Katherine Cree-church,

THIS Church is so called from being dedicated to the Saint whose Name it bears; she was a Virgin and Martyr, and the Word Cree, which is a corruption of the Word Christ, was added to distinguish it from other Churches, dedicated to St. Katherine.

We have no Account when it was first founded, but it was began to be rebuilt Ann. 1519, finished in 1610, and Consecrated in a superstitious-Manner by Archbishop Laud, which Consecration became afterward an Article of Impeachment against him. The Form of this Consecration may be seen in Rushworth's Collections, Part 2. Vol. 1. Page 77. or in Wellwood's Memoirs. This Church escaped the Fire in 1666.

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It is situate on the north side of Leaden-Hall-street near the end in the Ward of Aldgate within the Walls of London.

It is a Curacy, and the Impropriation was devised by the Lady Audley, Ann. 1544, to the Masters and Fellows of Magdalen-College in Cambridge for ever, who have leased out the Impropriation to the Parishioners for 90 years past, but some Disputes arising between the College and the Parish at the Expiration of the last Lease in 1725 about a Renewal, a Lease was granted to Jerome Knapp, Haberdasher of London, and in order to settle the Difference, it was agreed that 150 l. per Ann. should be raised by the Parishioners in Lieu of Tythe, &c. out of which the officiating Curate should be paid 30 l. per Ann. for the first ten years, besides Surplice-Fees, &c. and after the Expiration of that Term of years, 70 l. per Ann. besides Surplice-Fees, &c. and this Agreement was Confirmed by Act of Parliament in May, 1727.

A Sermon on the 16th of November, the Gift of Sir John Gager, Lord Mayor of London. in the year 1645, in Commemoration of his happy Deliverance from a Lion, which he met in a Disast as he was travelling in the Turkish Dominions, which suffered him to pass unmolested. The Minister has 10 s. for preaching the Sermon, the Clerk 2 s. 6 d. and the Sexton 1 s. and the Sum of 1 l. 16 s. 6 d. is on that Day distributed among the necessitous Inhabitants, pursuant to the Will of Sir John.

The Remarkable Places and Things are, the Capital of the Pillar 18 Foot long, which supported the Roof of the old Church; of which Pillar 2 Foot stands above the Pavement of the Church and even with the Pavement of the Street. A plain Proof how much the Streets in London have been raised from time to time, to bring them to a Level. A Meeting-house in Poor-Jury-Lane, the Pump in Aldgate-High-street; Aldgate.

D.

Blucklayers.

Bricklayers-Hall in Leaden-Hall-Street ; the African Company's-House ; the Jews Synagouge ; a Meeting-house in Little Bury-street.

To this Parish belongs a Charity-School, which stands on King's-Gate, or Mopp-Gate in Dukes-place, at the end of Goschurch-lane ; in which 40 poor Boys are clothed and taught to read and write, &c. by a Master : They are supported by Subscription of the Inhabitants of the Ward.

A little beyond Bury-street are the Jews Almshouses.

No. of Dwelling Houses are about 300 ; of which about 60 are inhabited by Jews.

St. Laurence Jewry Church, and St. Mary Magdalen Milk-street.

IT is so called from being dedicated to St. Lawrence, a Spaniard by Extraction, who was brought thence to Rome by St. Sexte, and became his Archdeacon. He is said to have cured many blind Persons, and wrought many Miracles, and suffered Martydom under the Roman Emperor Decian, by being laid on a Grid-Iron and burnt to death, about the year 306 ; and it is said to be in the Jewry, because many Jews lived about this Place.

I cannot learn it's first foundation. Mr. Stow says it was repaired at the Parish charge, Ann. 1618 ; and being ruined by the raging Fire in 1666, it was rebuilt in the year 1677, beautified and repaired in 1705.

It is situate on the north side of Cateaton-street, and west side of Guildhall-yard in the Ward of Cheap within the Walls of London, and part of the Parish is in Cripplegate-Ward. To this Parish is united that of St. Mary Magdalen Milk-street which is mostly in the Ward of Cripplegate, but part in Bread-street Ward.

It is an Impropriation in the Gift of Baliol-College, Value per Act of Parliament £1. 1. per Ann. rated in the King's Books 18 l. 00 s. 5 d.

The Gift Sermons are one on every Tuesday, by some of our most noted Ministers, the Rev. Dr. Trapp is the present Lecturer, it was given by the Lady Cambden above 60 years ago; as also Thursday the same, the Rev. Mr. Richard Reece; Friday Lecturer the Rev. Dr. Best.

Remarkable Places and Things are part of Guildhall and Blackwell-Hall, part of Honey-lane-Market.

A School over the Vestry by Gift.

No. of Houses in St. Laurence's are 157.

The Parish of St. Mary Magdalen extends in Milk-street southward on both sides the Way to Cheap-side, 4 Houses next Milk-street on the South-side of Honey-lane-Market. On the North side of Cheap-side 3 Houses from Milk-street westward, and on the south side of Cheap-side 5 Houses eastward from within a House of Bread-street.

No. of Houses in St. Mary Magdalen's 70.

St. Mary Abchurch, and St. Laurence Pountney.

ST. Mary Abchurch is so called in Honour of the Virgin Mary, and the Word Abchurch (or Upchurch) was added for Distinction sake, it standing on an Eminence, if compared with Houses near it in Thames-street.

It is situate on the west side and near the South end of Abchurch-lane, in the Ward of Wallbrook; to which the Parish of St. Laurence Pountney is united by Act of Parliament, which was so called from St. Laurence and Sir John Pountney, who was Lord Mayor of London, Anno 1330.

I can find no Account when the Church of St. Mary was first built, but this as well as St. Lawrence Pountney, was burnt down in 1665, the former rebuilt and finished in the year 1686.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of Corpus Christi College, Value per Aft 12 and 13 Car. 11. 110 l. rated in the King's Books at 10 l. 2 s. 6 d.

No. of Houses in St. Mary's about 100.

No. of Houses in St. Lawrence's 79.

St. Magnus by London-Bridge, and St. Margaret in New Fish-street.

THE Church of St. Magnus, or Magnes, is so called because it is dedicated to a Saint of that Name, who was a beautiful Youth of Smyrna in Greece.

We have no Account when it was first built, but being reduced to Ashes by the dreadful Fire of London, 1666, it was rebuilt in the year 1676.

It is situated on the east side and north end of London-Bridge, in Bridge-Ward, and the Parish of St. Margaret in New Fish-street is united to it by Act of Parliament, and a small part of both Parishes is in the Ward of Billingsgate.

It is a Rectory, and the Advowson is in the Bishop of London, the Value per Aft of Parliament is 170 l. per Annum besides Glebe, Fees, and Perquisites.

Remarkable Things in these Parishes are. the Bridge-Water-Works; the Monument, erected to perpetuate the Villainy of burning the City of London, Anno 1666; Nonsuch-House on London-Bridge, framed in Holland and set up here without any Iron-Work, as Cramps, Pins Nails, &c. the Chapel-House on London-Bridge, where formerly was a Popish Chapel.

No. of Houses in St. Magnes 114.

No. of Houses in St. Lawrence's 78.

St. Margaret in Lothbury.

THIS Church takes it's Name from being dedicated to St. Margaret, a Martyr.

I cannot find any Account of it's primitive Foundation, but it is said that a Church was built there Anno 1440, repaired in 1621, and rebuilt in 1686.

It is situated on the North side of Lothbury, partly in the Ward of Coleman-street, and partly in the Ward of Broad-street.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord-Keeper for the time being; Value per Act of Parliament 100 l. besides Fees and Perquisites; rated in the King's Books at 15 l. 5 s. 10 d.

All that is remarkable is Founders-Hall, and a Scotch Kirk (over the Hall) there being but one more in England.

No. of Houses about 150.

St. Mildred in Broad-street Church, and St. Margaret Moses.

THE first of these Churches takes it's Name from being dedicated to St. Mildred, who was a Virgin, and a Holy and devout Woman.

It is said to be founded by the Lord Trenchant, at least he was a great Benefactor to it, in the year 1300. It was repaired and beautified Anno 1618, and the north Wall new built, but being a sufferer in the dreadful Fire 1666, it was re-edified, finished, and opened March 13, in the year 1683.

It is situated on the east side of Broad-street, in the Ward of Broad-street, and within the Walls of London, to which is united by Act of Parli-

ment the Parish of St. Margaret Moses, in the same Ward.

The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the the King and Sir John Crisp, who present alternately, Value as united per Act of Parliament 110 l. per Ann, St. Mildred rated in the King's Books 16 l. 6 s. 11 d.

Remarkable Places and Things are, Cordwainers-Hall, in the Parish of St. Margaret Moses.

No. of Houses in St. Mildred's 54

No. of Houses in St. Margaret's 46.

*St. Olaves's in the Old-Jewry Church,
and St. Martin in Ironmonger-lane.*

BOTH these Churches take their Names from the Saints to whom they are dedicated, and the other Words are added to them for Distinction Sake.

St. Olave's Jewry is situated on the west side of the Old-Jewry in Coleman-street-Ward, and to this is united by Act of Parliament the Parish of St. Martin Ironmonger-lane, in Cheap-Ward.

The Church of St. Olave we can ascertain to have been founded 415 years ago, and in all probability it was a Church long before that time. It was burnt by the Fire in 1666, and rebuilt in the year 1673.

It is an Impropriation in the Gift of the Kings, and the united Parishes are at 110 l. per Ann. St. Olave's is rated in the King's Books 10 l. 18 s. 6 d. one third of a Farthing.

In the Old-Jewry on the west side, and near the south end is a Free-School, said to be founded by Thomas a Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, Anno 1160, for a Master and 15 Scholars the Master has 40 l. and a House and School, and Mr. Death left 3 l. 8 s. 8 d. to teach 1 Scholar out of East-Smithfield.

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In Windmill-court in the Old-Jewry are 2 Alms-houses for 9 poor Widows of Armourers or Braziers, each of whom has 6 s. per Quarter, and every one has yearly 9 Bushels of Coals : But those which are past Labour, have 1 l. per Quarter. These Alms-houses were the Gift of Mr. Tindal, Citizen and Armourer of London.

No. of Houses in St. Olave's 60.

No. of Houses in St. Martin's 40.

St. Martin Ludgate Church.

IT is so called from it's being dedicated to St. Martin, Bishop and Confessor.

The old Church was built about the year 1437, when Sir John Michael, Fishmonger, was Lord Mayor; and the Commonalty granted to Mr. Down, then Rector, a parcel of Ground containing in length 18 Feet, and in breadth 14, to build the Steeple on. It was repaired and beautified at the charge of the Parish (as Mr. Stow observes) in the Year 1511, and having been demolished in the Year 1665 by the Fire of London, was rebuilt and finished, with the Steeple, in the year 1684.

It is situated on the north side of Ludgate-street, within the Walls of London, in the Ward of Farringdon within, but part of the Parish is in the Ward of Farringdon without the Walls.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Lord Bishop of London, the Value per Act of Parliament 160 l. per Ann. besides Fees, Perquisites, &c. rated in the King's Books 33 l. 17 s. 8 d. 1 half.

The Remarkable Places are, Stationers-Hall, Ludgate, and Ludgate-Prison.

Sixty Boys, and Fifty Girls, belonging to the Charity School of the Ward, frequent this Church, and are cloathed and disposed of (when fit) by Subscription of the Inhabitants of the Ward.

No. of Houses within the Walls 93, without the Walls 86, In all 179.

St.

St. Martin Outwich, alias Oteswich Church.

THIS Church was dedicated to the Memory of St. Martin, the Bishop, and the Word Outwich, or more properly Oteswich, was added, because Martin de Oteswich. Nicholas de Oteswich, William Oteswich, and John Oteswich were the Founders of it.

We cannot learn in what year this Church was founded, but here is a Monument dated in 1411, and John Churchman, who acted as Trustee for the two last Oteswiches, was Sheriff Ann. 1385. The Vestry was repaired and beautified in the year 1559, and the Church not having been damaged by the Fire in 1666, was repaired and beautified within these 15 Years.

It is situated at the South east angle of Threadneedle-street, the Church is in the Ward of Broad-street, and Bishopsgate, and consequently the Parish is in both Wards.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Merchant-Tailors Company, Value about 100 l. per Ann. (Tythes and a House) besides Fees: Rated in the King's Books 1; l. 9s. 10d.

Remarkable Places and Things are, the South-Sea-House, and Merchant Tailors-Hall.

No. of House, about 40.

St. Michael Royal, and St. Martin Vintry.

THE first is so called from being dedicated to St. Michael the Arch-Angel, and Royal is added partly for Distinction, and because it stands in the Street formerly called Tower-Royal. The last was dedicated to St. Martin, and Vintry is added

added also for Distinction sake, and because it stands in the Ward of Vintry.

The first of the Churches was founded by Sir Richard Whittington, who was Lord Mayor of London in the years 1197, 1205, 1219. St Martin's Church was first built in the year 1199, at the charge of Matthew Columbers. They were both reduced to Ashes by the Fire in 1616, and St. Michael was rebuilt in 1694.

St. Michael Royal is situated on the east side of College-Hill in the Ward of Vintry, to which is united by Act of Parliament the Parish of St. Martin.

The Advowson is in the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and the Bishop of Worcester, the Value of the Rectory is 1,01. per Ann. by Act of Parliament.

The Remarkable Places in these Parishes are, Cutlers-Hall, part of Skinners-Hall, part of Vintners-Hall, part of Joiners-Hall, all Fishmongers-Hall, Innholders-Hall, and Whittington's College.

In St. Martin Vintry is a Work-house for the Poor, erected at the charge of the Parish, and they are provided with Lodging, Meat, Drink, Fire and Apparel. Here are 11 Alms-houses founded by Sir Richard Whittington, for the Relief of as many decayed Persons whether Freemen or not, each being allowed 3s. 10d per Week, at the disposal of the Mercers Company.

No. of Houses in St. Michael's 60.

No. of Houses in St. Martin's 140.

St. Mary Aldermanbury.

THIS Church takes it's Name from being dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

History

History does not inform us when it was first built; but it was new built in 1631, destroyed by the Fire in 1666, and rebuilt and finished in 1677.

It is situate in the middle and on the westerly side of Aldermanbury in the Ward of Cripplegate within the Walls of London, and the Street's Name is added for Distinction sake.

It is a Curacy in the Gift of the Parish, Value per Act of Parliament 250 l. per Ann.

The Remarkables in this Parish are Brewer-Hall, and Plasterers-Hall.

No. of Houses 135.

St. Mary Aldermary Church and St. Thomas Apostle.

IT is so called in memory of the Virgin Mary, and the Word Aldermary is added to distinguish it from other Churches of this Name.

This Church is shewn by the Word Aldermary, or Oldermary, as Mr. Stow observes, to be originally therefore of a very old Foundation, since St. Mary le Bow was in the Days of William the Conqueror, before which time it follows that this Church must have been founded. It was burnt by the great Fire Anno 1666, after it had been founded by Henry Keble, Grocer, Mayor of London, in the year 1410, who also gave 1000 l. to finish it. The present Structure was built at the charge of Henry Rogers Esq; who gave 5000 l. for that Use; which Donation was given before the Publick Fund was settled by Parliament upon Coals for rebuilding Churches demolished or damaged by the dreadful Fire of the City of London. This Gentleman left the said Sum for rebuilding a Church, but his Executrix Mrs Rogers was prevailed upon to apply it to that abovemention'd. This Church was finished in 1681, and the Steeple built

built about the year 1702 at the Publick charge arising by the Coal-Duty, and beautified and paved in 1705.

It is situated on the east side of Bow-lane near Watling-street, in the Ward of Cordwainer, within the Walls of London, to which is united the Parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, which is in the Wards of Cordwainer and Vinty.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury, being one of his Peculiars, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's alternately; Value per Act of Parliament 250 l. per Ann.

Two Alms-houses for the Poor of the Salter's Company, who are 4 in Number, each of whom has an Allowance of 1 s. per Week.

No. of Houses in St. Mary's 97.

No. of Houses in St. Thomas's 117.

St. Mary Bothaw, and St. Swithin's Church.

THIS Church is so called in memory of St. Swithin, who was a very pious Person, first ordained Priest at Winchester, than made Chancellor and President of the Council to King Egbert. He was Successor to Elmston, in the Bishoprick of Winchester, and when he found Death approaching, gave Charge that they should bury him in the Church-yard that he might not be worshipped after his Death, which was a natural one, Anno 806.

The Church of St. Mary Bothaw, or Boathaw, was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the right Name Boathaw, i. e. Boat-yard was added partly for Distinction from other Churches dedicated to the same Saint, and because a Yard was formerly near Dowgate, where Boats were made to be used on the River.

The

The Church of St. Swithin was new built Anno 1410, and Mr Stow says the Building was much augmented both of the Church and Steeple at the Charge of Sir John Hind Lord Mayor of London, in the years 1391, and 1404, which shews it is of a very ancient Foundation. It was repaired in the Years 1607, and 1608, and last, a little before the Fire, when about 1000 l. was laid out on it. St. Mary Bothaw was repaired in 1681, at the charge of the Parish. but in the fatal year 1666 both these Churches sharing in the Ruins made by that astonishing Fire, St. Swithin's was only rebuilt, and finished Anno 1679.

It is situated on the north side of Cannon-street alias Candlewick-street, at the west corner of Swithin-lane, near London-Stone, in the Ward of Walbrook, to which Parish is united by Act of Parliament that of St. Mary Bothaw, which was in Walbrook-Ward, but part of the Parish is in Dowgate-Ward.

The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and the Salters Company, who present alternately ; Value 140 l. per Ann. St. Swithin's rated in the King's Books 15 l. 17 s. 11 d.

The Remarkable Places and Things are Salters-Hall and London-Stone.

The Parish of St. Swithin extends on the north side of Cannon-street 4 Houses eastward of the Church and 5 Westward ; and on the south side of that Street from London-Stone-Tavern inclusive it reaches eastward 3 Houses beyond Great-Bush-lane, and in Swithin's-lane from Cannon-street to Bearbinder-lane on the west side, and 1 House farther on the east, and in Great-Bush-lane from Cannon-Street to Scotch-yard within 1 House on the west side, and on the east to the Turning to Merchant Taylors-School ; also Whistler and Oxford-courts, except 1 House.

No. of Houses in Mary's 88.

* No. of Houses in St. Swithin's 50.

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re'haught in French signifying a high Hill, the Church standing on a rising Ground.

I cannot find any Account of the first Foundation of these Churches; the latter we can trace back beyond the year 1345, but both are certainly of much antienter date. They were demolished by the dreadful Fire in 1666, and St. Mary Somerset was rebuilt in the Year 1695.

It's situation is on the north side of Thames-street. in the Ward of Queenhithe, to which the Parish of St. Mary Mountbaw is united by Act of Parliament.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Bishop of Hereford, and of a private Person, who present alternately; the Value per Act of Parliament 10 l. per Ann. St. Mary Somerset is rated in the King's Books at 10 l. 10 s. and St. Mary Mountbaw at 6 l. 10 s.

The only Remarkable Thing in these Parishes is, the Water-Mill.

24 Boys and 10 Girls are cloathed and taught at the charge of the Gentlemen of Queenhithe-Ward.

No. of Houses in St. Mary Somerset's about 110.

No. of Houses in St. Mary Mountbaw's about 49.

St. Michael in Wood-street, and St. Mary near Staining-lane.

THESE Churches derive their Names from the Saints to whom they are dedicated, and from the Places where they stand.

The Foundation of the Church of St. Michael is antient, viz. upwards of 310 years; both Churches were reduced to rubbish by the devouring Flames in the Year 1666.

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The Church of St. Michael is situate on the west side of Great Wood-street, in the Ward of Cripplegate within; to which is united by Act of Parliament the Parish of St. Mary Staining, which is in the Wards of Aldersgate, Farringdon within, and Cripplegate.

The Living is a Rectory; the King presents for St. Mary Staining once in every three Voidances, and the Parish of St. Michael chuse their Minister twice. The Value per Act of Parliament is 100 l. per Ann. St. Mary's is rated in the King's Books at 6 l. 6 s. 8 d.

Remarkable Places and Things are Haberdashers-Hall and Wood-street-Counter, in the Parish of St. Michael; and Coachmakers-Hall, and Haberdashers-Hall, in St Mary Staining.

No. of Houses in St. Michael's 93.

No. Houses in St. Mary's 47.

*St. Mary Woolnorth, and St. Mary Wool-
Church.*

THE first of these Churches takes it's Name from being dedicated to the Virgin Mary, as does also the latter, and the other Names are added to each of them partly for Distinction sake, and also to St. Mary Wool-Church, because the Tronage of Wool was in the Church-yard, a Beam having been there for weighing of Wool.

St Mary Woolnoth is of an antienter Foundation: Mr. Stow says that Hugh Brice built a Chapel here, and also part of the Church and Steeple; it was rebuilt in 1620, and the sides, roof, and part of the east end being dammified by the Conflagration in 1656, were repaired and completed Anno 677, and the whole Church was taken down in the year 1716 by an Act of Parliament empowering the Commissioners for building 50 Churches to advance so much Money

as would rebuild the said Church and to be repaired out of the Surplus-Money arising from St. Paul's. This Church was rebuilding from the date before mentioned, and finished so as to be opened on Easter-Day, 1727. We read of St. Mary Woolchurch Haw, or Yard (which Name still continues) in the Reign of Edward II. which is at least 400 years ago.

St. Mary Woolnorth-Church is situate on the south side of Lombard-street at the corner of Sherborn-lane, in the Ward of Langbourne, within the Walls of London, to which is united by Act of Parliament, the Parish of St. Mary Woolchurch, whose Church was in the Ward of Wallbrook, where Stocks Market was kept.

The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of — Bowes Esq; the Value of the united Parishes by Act of Parliament 150 L. per Ann. the first is rated in the King's Books 15 l. the latter 18 l. 11 s. 4 d.

The Remarkable Places and Things in these Parishes are. the General Post-Office, built by Sir Robert Viner, and designed by him as a Gift to the City for a perpetual Mansion-house for the Lord Mayors of London, in which he kept his Mayoralty, as did Sir Thomas Davis.

No. of Houses in St. Mary Woolnorth's 59.

No. of Houses in St. Mary Woolchurch 64.

*St. Matthew Friday-street Church, and
and St. Peter's Cheap.*

ST. Matthew's Church takes it's Name from being dedicated to St. Matthew, who is also called by St. Mark and St. Luke, Levi. He was the Son of Alphaeus, a Jew of Galilee, and by Profession a Publican, or an Officer that received the Customs, &c. imposed on the Jews by the Romans: an Employment so scandalous, by reason of their ill Practices, that Publican and

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and Sinner became Words of the same signification. He was called by our Saviour, as he was receiving the Customs of those who traded on the Sea of Galilee, A. D. 31. and followed him with such Alacrity and Sincerity, that he never returned to his Employment, but was chosen an Apostle the same year. He wrote his Gospel (the first of any of the Evangelists) in the year 37. for St. Mark wrote his but in the year 45; St. Luke after that, and St. John in or about the year of Christ 97. and it was intended for a Remembrancer to the Jews, after his Departure to preach in remote Parts: So he wrote it in their Language (Hebrew) a mixture of Chaldee and Syriac; and having preached some time in Judea, he afterwards published the Gospel in Persia, Parthia, and Eethiopia, at which last Place he suffered Martyrdom with a Halbert, which is the reason why he is depicted with that Weapon in his Hand, as the other Apostles are portrayed holding the Instruments with which they were Martyred.

We cannot ascertain the time of the first Foundation of this Church; the Parish laid out 140 l. in beautifying it in the year 1613; and by Mr. Stow it appears that Thomas Pole, Goldsmith, was interred here 313 years ago. St. Peter's last Church was new built by Appointment of Sir John Shaw, Knight Banneret, Lord Mayor, 1501, at his proper charge, but it had been a Church long before that time, Thomas Atkins Esq; having been buried there 128 years since.

It is situated on the west side of Friday-street in the Ward of Farringdon within, i. e. within the Walls of London, but part of the Parish is in Bread-street-Ward: To which is united by Act of Parliament that of St. Peter's Cheap, whose Church was in the Ward of Farringdon within, but part of the Parish is in Cripplegate-Ward, and Bread-street-Ward.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of his Grace the Duke of Montague. Value of the united Parishes per Act of Parliament 150 l. St. Matthew is rated in the King's Books 21 l. 7 s. 2 d. and St. Peter's 26 l. 7 s. 6 d.

No. of Houses in St. Matthew's 43 1 half.

No. of Houses in St. Peter's 63 1 half.

St. Michael Basinghall, alias Bassishaw Church.

IT is so called, as being on it's first building dedicated to St. Michael, the Arch-Angel, (the Word Michael signifies who is like God) he was Captain of those Blessed Angels, whose Victory over the Devil and his Angels we commemorate on the 29th of September annually : And the Word Basinghall, or Bassishaw by corruption, is added to distinguish it from other Churches of St. Michael.

The last Church before the Fire was built (according to Mr. Stow's Account) about the year 1450 ; but there was certainly a Church near 500 years ago, and Mr. Sarich Rector here, Anno 1359. It was repaired at the charge of the Parish in 1360, and being reduced to rubbish by the Flames in 1666, was begun to be rebuilt in 1676, and finished in 1679, and repaired and beautified in 1697.

It is situated on the west side of Basinghall-street, in the Ward of Bassishaw, within the Walls of London, between Bassishaw-alley and Court leading into Aldermanbury.

It is a Rectory, the Advowson in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Value 13 l. 11 s per Ann. and rated in the King's Books 13 l. 17 s. 10 d.

No. of Houses 146.

St.

St. Michael in Cornhill.

IT is so called from being dedicated to St. Michael, the Arch-Angel, and Cornhill added to distinguish it from other Churches dedicated to the same Saint.

The old Church was very ancient, for we find that Alnothus, the Priest, gave it to the Abbot of Caveham, who made a Grant of it to Sparling, the Priest, on certain Conditions, in the year 1133. This Church was reduced to rubbish (the Tower only excepted) by the Fire in 1656; rebuilt in 1674, repaired and beautified in 1701, and again in 1721, at which time the Steeple was rebuilt.

It is situate on the south side of Cornhill, in the Ward of Cornhill.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Drapers Company, Value per Act of Parliament 140 l. per Ann. besides Perquisites, Glebes, &c. rated in the King's Books at 15 l. 1 s. 8 d.

The only Remarkable Place in this Parish is part of the Royal-Exchange.

No. of Houses 150.

St. Michael Crooked-lane.

THIS Church is so called from it's being dedicated to St. Michael, and Crooked-lane is added partly for Distinction, and partly because it stands at the Turning into that Lane.

We can trace the Antiquity of this Church back to the 1317, but being destroyed by the great Fire in 1666, it was rebuilt in 1698. The Church was beautified, and the Tower finished in the Year 1698.

It is situated on the east side of St. Michael's-lane, at the Turning into Crooked-lane, in the Ward of Candlewick (or Cannon) Street.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Value per Act of Parliament 100 l. per Ann. and rated in the King's Books at 16 l. 8 s. 4 d.

The only Remarkable Thing in this is Fishmongers-Hall.

No. of Houses 118, besides the Parsonage-house.

St. Michael at Queenhithe, and Trinity Church.

BOTH these Churches have their Names from their Dedication, the one to St. Michael the Arch-Angel, the other to the Holy Trinity; and the Addition made to the former is not only for Distinction sake, but also to shew that it stands near that Place.

It is situated on the south west angle of Little Trinity-lane in Thames-street, in the Ward of Queenhithe, to which Trinity Parish is united by Act of Parliament, and is in the same Ward.

I can find no earlier an Account of the Foundation of this Church of St. Michael than the Year 1404, and tho' Trinity Church is said to be of a very antient Foundation, yet we can only say for certain that 150 years are elapsed since John Mirsin, Auditor of the Exchequer, was buried here.

Both these Churches were reduced to rubbish by the Fire in 1565, and the first was rebuilt in 1675.

The Living is a Rectory; St. Michael's is in the Gift Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and Trinity Church is in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury:

Cantebury: their Value as united is 150 l. per Ann. the first is rated at 1 l. the other at 8 l. 7 s. 6 d.

A School for 42 Boys and Girls.

No. of Houses St. Michael's 147.

No. of Houses in St. Trinity's 78.

St. Nicholas Cole-Abbey, and St. Nicholas Olave.

THESE Churches are so called from being dedicated to St. Nicholas, who was Bishop of Mira, and died in the year 141. Cole-Abby (or more properly Cole-Bay) was added for Distinction, and so of the other Church.

The first of these Churches was very antient in the year 1177, and both Churches being a share with others in the Fire of London, Anno 1556, St. Nicholas Cole-Abbey was rebuilt in 1577.

The Church of St. Nicholas Cole-Abbey is situated on the south side of Old Fish-street, in the Ward of Queenhithe, to which is united by Act of Parliament the Parish of St. Nicholas Olave, which is in the same Ward.

The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor. or Lord Keeper for the time being, and in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who present alternately, and the Value of the united Parishes per Act of Parliament 130 l. per Ann. St. Nicholas Cole-Abby is rated in the King's Books at 7 l. 19 s. 7 d.

There are no Remarkable Places or Things in these Parishes. except a Vault, and a high built Work over it, in the Church-yard of St. Nicholas Olave, belonging to the Hoopers Family.

No. of Houses in St. Nicholas Cole-Abby 56 beside the Parsonage-House.

No. of Houses in St. Nicholas Olave 50 besides the Parsonage-house.

St.

St. Olave in Hart-street.

THIS Church was dedicated to St. Olave, from whom it takes it's Name.

I cannot trace this Church back beyond the year 1433, it has been often repaired, and escaped the Fire in 1566.

It situate on the south side of Hart-street, at the west end of Crutched Fryers in Tower-street Ward.

The Living is in the Gift of 3 Gentlemen of the Parish, who are Trustees for Sir Andrew Richards, and said to be worth 100 l. per Ann. rated in the King's Books 17 l. 7 s. 2 d.

The only Remarkable Place in this Parish is the Navy-Office in Crutched Fryers, where the Commissioners and Comptroller have each a House.

In Crutched Fryers are 12 Alms-houses belonging to the Drapers Company, for as many decayed Freemen of that Company and their Wives, to each House is allowed 3 s. per Month, and one Load of Coals per Ann. In Gunpowder-alley are 20 Alms-houses the Gift of the Lord Baryan, in the year 1631, but now surrendered to the Parish, who allows to each of their Poor in that Place from 1 s. to 4 s. per Week, and 2, 3, or 4 Bushels of Coals at Christmas.

No. of Houses 105.

St. Peter's Church in Cornhill.

THIS Church takes it's Name from being dedicated to the Memory of St. Peter, the Apostle, and the Word Cornhill was added partly by reason of it's Situation, and partly to distinguish it from other Churches dedicated to the same Saint.

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A Church was founded here either by, or at least in the Reign of King Lucius, about the year of Christ 179. the Steeple was repaired in 1629, and the whole Church repaired and beautified in 1622, at the charge of the Parish, amounting to about 1000 l. but being destroyed by the great Fire in 1666, it was rebuilt in 1680, and finished in the year 1682, and has been repaired since that time.

It is situated on the south side towards the east end of Cornhill, and in the Ward of Cornhill, within the Walls of London; but part of the Parish is also in the Wards of Lime-street, and Bishopsgate.

The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common Council, the Value 120 l. per Ann. besides Fees, rated in the King's Books at 39 l. 5 s. 9 d. 1 half.

The Remarkable Places and Things are, the Beef and Mutton-Markets, in Leaden-Hall-Market.

No. of Houses 171.

St. Peter Poor Church in Broad-street.

THIS Church is so called as being, on it's first building, dedicated to St. Peter, the Apostle, who before his Conversion was called Simon; he was the Son of Jonas, born at Bethsaida near the Sea of Galilee, or Lake of Gennesareth, by Trade a Fisher, where he lived till his Marriage, and then removed to Capernaum on the Bank of the same Lake, near the Mouth of the River Jordan, and was Partner with his Brother Andrew in his Profession, both of Religion and Trade. He was first one of the Disciples of John the Baptist, and being informed of the Messiah by his said Brother, who the Day before

was

was made known to Jesus by the Baptist, he went with Andrew, and became also one of Christ's Disciples, in the Year of Christ, 31, and after the Miracles of the Fish done in his own Ship, he left all, and constantly attended our Lord to his Death. And, Anno 32, our Saviour elected 12 Apostles, St. Peter was the first named in the Number. He was an Apostle of great Faith, but had many Failings, as the Gospel shows. After our Saviour's Death, till his Ascension he returned to his Trade, but after the Descent of the Holy Ghost, he became a faithful Labourer in Christ's Vineyard, converted 3000 Souls at one Sermon (of which Number St. Stephen is reckoned) and after he had long confirmed the Truth of his Doctrine by Miracles (his very Shadow healing Diseases) he was Crucified, with his Head downward by his own request, under the Persecution of Nero, A. D. 66, and was buried in the Vatican at Rome, which Constantine the Great near 300 years afterwards enlarged in Honour of him, and the principal Church in that City as dedicated to him. The Word *Poor* is added to distinguish this from other Churches dedicated to the same Saint.

I can find nothing to shew the Antiquity of this Foundation farther, than that one Fitz Williams, Merchant-Taylor, was interred here Anno 1520. the Church was enlarged on the north side in 1515 at the Charge of Sir William Garway, Knt. and cost 400 l. It was new Pewed and the east Window enlarged in 1617, the Roof and inside of the Church were beautified, the Gallery, at the west end, and the Steeple were new built, and the Bells new Cast, Anno 1619, and 1630, all at the Parish charge, amounting to 2100 l. it escaped the Flames in 1666, and remains an old Structure, somewhat dark, and in need of beautifying.

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It is situated on the north side of Broad-street, in the Ward of Broad-street within the Walls of London.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Value of the Tythes £30 l. per Ann. besides Fees, &c. rated in the King's Books at 16 s. 8 d. 1 half.

Remarkable Places and Things are, the Pay-Office, Drapers-Hall, part of Gresham-College, Pinners-Hall, where there is a Meeting-House for Dissenters, a Church in Austin Fryars for the Dutch, given by Queen Elizabeth, a large House built by Alderman Cockayne, formerly the Excise-Office, and the South-Sea Company's House, 6 Alms-houses in Broad-street, the Gift of Sir Thomas Gresham.

No. of Houses about 140.

St. Stephen in Coleman-street.

THIS Church derives it's Name from being dedicated to St. Stephen the first Martyr, and the Name of the Street was added to distinguish it from other Churches, dedicated to the same Saint.

History is silent as to the time of it's Foundation; but being burnt by the Fire in 1666, it was begun to be rebuilt in 1674, and was finished in 1676, and the Gallery completed in 1691.

It is situated on the west-side of Coleman-street, near the south end, and it is in the Ward of Coleman-street, within the Walls of London.

It is an Impropriation in the Gift of the Parish, the Value per Act of Parliament £10 l. per Ann. and rated in the King's Books at 11 l.

Remarkable Places and Things are Bethlem, commonly called Bedlam, Armourers-Hall, and Braizers-Hall, and a large Meeting-house.

In White's-alley are 6 Alms-houses built and founded by Christopher Ayre, Merchant, for 6 poor Couple of this Parish; and each Couple are allowed $\text{£}1$ per Ann. paid Quarterly.

No. of Houses 461.

St. Vedast Church, and St. Michael Quern.

THIS Church takes it's Name from being dedicated to St. Vedast, but whether upon its last, or some other new Erection, I know not. This Vedast was 40 years Bishop of Arras in the Low Countries, and died a natural Death Anno 550. In old Authors it is called St. Foster's, whence the Lane hath its Name. The other Church is dedicated to St. Michael and the Word Quern, or Corn rather (being situated where was formerly a Corn-Market) was added to distinguish this from other Churches dedicated to the same Saint.

St. Vedast, alias Foster, is properly a Foundation of great Antiquity: I find one William Trist buried here above 300 years ago. The former Church was built about the Year 1500, new beautified in 1614. The Church of St. Michael was new erected about the year 1450, but both burnt down in 1566; St. Vedast was rebuilt in 1607.

It is situated on the east side of Foster-lane near the south end, in the Ward of Farringdon, within the Walls of London, to which is united the Parish of St. Michael Quern.

The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and is one of his Peculiars, the other in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who present alternately. The Value of the united Parishes, 160 l . per Ann. rated in the King's Books 55 l . 16 s . together.

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The only remarkable Place is Sadler's-Hall.

No. of Houses in St. Vedast's 131.

No. of Houses in St. Michael's 75.

St. Andrew's Holbourn Church.

THIS Church takes it's Name from the Saint to whom it is dedicated; he was the first whom our Saviour called to be a Disciple, about the Year 30: After whose Death he preached the Gospel, and sealed the Truth thereof with his Blood at Patre in Achacia, having been condemned by A. Egeus. His Body was removed to Constantinople in the Year 35, by order of the Emperor, Constantine the Great.

We have no certain Account when it was first built; but 'twas rebuilt Anno 1587, and the Steeple new in 1704: it was repaired and beautified in 1725; and likewise in 73, and in 1739, four Spires round the Top.

It is situated on the south side of Holbourn-Hill, at some Distance from the Streets, the Church is in the Ward of Farringdon-without the Walls of London, but within the Liberty and Freedom; and the Parish is divided. 1st, into the Liberty of London; 2d. into the Liberty of Saffron-Hill or Hatton-Garden; 3d. into the Liberty of Ely; and 4th, into the Liberty above the Bars.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of his Grace the Duke of Montague, and the Tythe about 400 l. per Ann. but it is said to be worth 400 l. per Ann. including Surplice Fees, &c. rated in the King's Books 191

Remarkable Places and Things are Gray's-Inn; Furnival's-Inn; Staple's-Inn; Barrard's-Inn; Thavie's-Inn; most part of Lincoln's-Inn and the Gardens, in which there are several curious Effigies, but some of them much defaced by

time. The Curfitors Court. and Ely-House (belonging to the Bishop of Ely) on the north side of Holbourn-Hill.

Schools, Workhouses. In Hatton-street in Hatton-Garden is a Charity School for 80 Boys and 80 Girls, maintained by Subscription; the Boys are taught to Read, Write, and cast Accounts, and 5 l. given with each of them when put to Trades. The Girls are taught to Read, Work, Sew, &c. and 5 l. given also with each of them when put out. The Master's Place is said to be worth 40 l. per Ann. the Mistress's 30 l.

Here are three Workhouses for the Poor; one in Shoe-lane, one in Bell-alley on Saffron-Hill, and the other in Gray's-Inn-Lane.

St. Bartholomew the Great.

SO called from its being dedicated to St. Bartholomew the Apostle.

It was originally a Priory, founded by one Rahere, about the Year 1102; new built in 1410, and in the last Year of Edward VI. Ann. Dom. 1553, made a Parish Church by Act of Parliament.

It is situated on the north side of West-Smithfield, near the end of Duck-lane, and is in the Ward of Farringdon without the Walls, but in the Liberty or Freedom, of London.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of ----- Edwards, Esq; value about 50 l. besides Perquisites, and rated in the Kings Books at 8 l.

Remarkable Places and Things are Pye-powder-Court.

This Court was established by Letters, Patent, granted in the Reign of King Henry VIII. unto Edward Rich, Esq; who was Lord of the Manor. and unto his Heirs, who had afterwards the Title of Earl of Warwick and Holland conferred

ferred upon them. This Court consists of a Steward, 2 Judges, 1 for the Lord of the Manor, one for the Lord-Mayor of London; 1 Clerk of the Papers, 2 Attornies, the Lord-Mayor's eldest Carver and young Man, eldest Serjeant at Mace of Wood-street Compter and his Yeoman, 1 Constable, 1 Jailor, and 6 Warders.

The Parish of St. Bartholomew the Great was endowed with great Privileges, which having been disused for many Years, the Officers of the Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs of London, have now the Liberty of arresting any Person within that Liberty; However, the Pye-powder-Court is held during the 3 Days of Bartholomew-Fair, and if any Person commits an Offence within the Jurisdiction of that Court, and the Cause be not decided before the Expiration of the 3 Days before mentioned, he will be sent to Newgate, where he is to remain till the Court meets again. Note, that any Person, tho' not a Freeman of London, may keep a Shop and exercise any Trade or Calling within the Parish of St. Bartholomew the Great.

Here are 30 Boys and 20 Girls maintained by Subscription, and by the Gift (viz. 29 l. per Ann) left by John Whiting, Esq;

No. of Houses 324.

St. Bartholomew the Less.

It is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. the Apostle; and the word Less is added for Distinction sake.

It was founded by Rahere in the year 1101, and given by King Edward VI. Anno 1545; with the Hospital to the Citizens of London for the relief of the Poor; it escaped the Fire in 1656, and was repaired in 1703.

It is situated on the east side of St. Bartholomew's-Hospital, very near West-Smithfield, in the Ward of Farringdon without, but in the Liberty of London.

It is a Vicarage, and the Impropriators are the Governors of St. Bartholomew's-Hospital, Value 120 l. per Ann.

The only remarkable Place is St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

No of Houses 143.

St. Botolph without Aldersgate.

THIS Church takes its Name from being dedicated to St. Botolph, who was born in Cornwall, and the Word Aldersgate, which signifies the oldest Gate in the City, was added for Distinction sake.

We have no certain Account of its Foundation, but we read there was a Brotherhood of St. Fabian and Sebastian in this Church founded in the year 1377.

It's Situation is on the south side of Little-Britain, in the Ward of Aldersgate, without the Walls, but within the Freedom, of London.

It is an Impropriation in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, the Value uncertain, but generally worth about 100 l. per Ann.

Prayers are daily at 11 in the Morning, and 3 in the Afternoon, founded by Christopher Tamworth Esq; who gave 100 Marks to purchase 10 Marks worth of Land of Inheritance of yearly Rent, to be given to one in Holy Orders to read Prayers every Day perpetually. He also gave 40 l. to purchase 20 l. of yearly Value for the Maintenance of 6 poor Men, and 4 poor Widows who are past their Labour, and inhabit within the Parish provided they go to Prayers every Day in the Year twice; and they are to have 40 s. a Year each, to be paid Quarterly.

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In this Parish 50 Boys, and 50 Girls are Educated, and annually cloathed by Subscription.

The No. of Houses are about 700.

St. Botolph without Aldgate.

IT is so called from being dedicated to St. Botolph, the Briton.

I cannot find when it was first built, but it is said to have been repaired in the Year 1611, and it escaped the Fire in the Year 1666.

It is situate on the north side of Aldgate High-street, without the Gate and Walls of London, but within the Liberty or Freedom, in the Ward of Portsoken, and part of the Parish is without the Freedom, in the County of Middlesex.

It is an Impropriation, the Impropriator is the Rev Dr. Kaynaston, who is also Vicar. The Tythe paid is about 700 l. per Ann.

A Gift Sermon is preached in the Month of August, by a Person in Orders, who has been educated at Christ-Hospital; at which time the Boys of that Hospital attend and sing an Anthem.

There are 2 Charity-Schools, 1 in the Freedom which has 50 Boys and 40 Girls. This School was erected by Sir John Cuss, Alderman. The other School in East-Smithfield, 40 Boys and 30 Girls maintained by Subscription. Merchant-Taylors Almshouses in Rosemary-lane, 2 of which the Parish has the Privilege of, and the rest are for the poor Widows belonging to the Company. The Workhouse in Gravel-lane in Houndsditch, for the Poor of the Parish.

The No. of Houses in the Freedom are 1300. Without the Freedom, about 1100.

St.

St. Botolph Bishopsgate.

IT is so called, as being dedicated to St. Botolph, as mentioned before.

It was an old Church, built of Brick and Stone, and tendered over; Mr. Stow says it was upon the very Bank of the Town-Ditch, and that it was inclosed by a good Brick Wall, repaired by Sir William Allen, Lord Mayor, Anno 1571, who was born in this Parish, and here buried. It escaped the dreadful Flames in 1666, was afterwards repaired, and rebuilt in 1725.

It is situated on the west side of Bishopsgate, a little without the Gate, in the Ward of Bishopsgate, and within the Freedom of London.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Bishop of London, the Value about 300 L. per Ann. rated in the King's Books 20 l.

Remarkable Places and Things. Here is a spacious Piece of Painting, being the Picture of Charles I. in his Royal Robes, at his Devotion, with his right Hand on his Breast and his Left holding a Crown of Thorns, and a Scroll, on which are these Words.

Christo tracto.

And by the Crown at his Feet these Words.

Mundi calco, Splendidam & gravem.

In a Book which lies expanded before him, are these Words.

In verbo tuo.

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On the Left Hand Page, and on the Right.

Spes mea.

Above him is a Glory, with the Rays darting on his Majesty's Head, and these.

Carolus I. ἡ ὕψις ἡν ἀξιοῦ ὁ κόσμος.

Heb. xi. 28 On another Ray shining on his Head towards the back Part, these Words.

Clarior e Tenebris.

Behind his Back is a Ship, tossed on the Sea by several Storms, and these Words.

Immota Triumphans.

also

Nescit Naufragium Virtus.

and

Crescit sub pondere Virtus,

One Charity-School for 25 Boys, and 25 Girls at present, who are taught and put out Apprentices by Subscription and Legacies. Almshouses in Lamb's-court for the Poor of the Parish, maintained by Dulwich-College, London-Work-house, and another Work-house lately built for the Poor of this Parish, 3 Almshouses by the Pest-House for 3 poor Widows, the Gift of the Lady Lumley, 25 l. per Ann.

No. of Houses are about 1800.

Bridewell

Bridewell Precinct.

IT has it's Name of Bridewell (as some pretend) from a Bride being drowned in a Well, that was here, on the Day of her Marriage, coming from Brides-Church to see the King's Palace, which was kept here formerly : but it is more probable, that as Wells were formerly called after Persons, or Things belonging to the Church, as Monkwell from the Monks of St. James; so this Well might take it's name from the Saint to whom the Church was dedicated.

The Situation of the Chapel is on the south-side of the outer Court, which is on the south-side of Bride-lane.

It was reduced to Ashes by the great Fire in 1666, and rebuilt in 1668.

The Minister or Preacher is chosen by the Governours, and the Living is worth about 100 l. per Ann.

The most remarkable Things are Bridewell, which is an Hospital for indigent Persons, and where Arts-Masters, as Flaxdressers, Taylors, Weavers of all sorts, Shoe makers, Pin-makers, &c. have Houses, &c. but also about 100 Apprentices ; who when they have served their Time, are not only Freemen of London but are allowed each of them 10 l. to carry on their Trade.

It is likewise a Prison, or House of Confection, for Vagrants, leud Men and Women, &c. who are here kept to hard Labour.

Bridewell-Bridge is a strong Stone-Bridge, over the Fleet-Brook, opposite to the back Gate of Bridewell, and is much higher than the Street, and built with Battlements for the use of foot Passengers, who ascend and descend by stone Steps.

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The No. of Houses in the Precinct are 91, viz.
In the Hospital 29.
In the Precinct 62.

St. Bridget, alias St. Bride's-Church.

THIS Church is so called from being dedicated to St. Bridget, or Bride, an Irish Woman, eminent for Holiness of Life and Conversation.

As to it's Foundation it was in old time very small, and the Church was afterward only the Choir to the Body of the Church, and side Isles, which were built at the charge of William Venor, Esq; Warden of the Fleet Anno 1490. It was demolished by the Fire in 1556, rebuilt very solidly of Stone, and finished in 1630. It was beautified in the years 1593, and 1699 and the Steeple, which is said to be one of the best Pieces of Architecture in it's kind, was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren. and finished in the year 1703, a little before the great and terrible Storm which happened in the Month of November in that year; beautified again in 1712.

It is situated on the south side of Fleet-street, or west side of Bride-lane, in the Ward of Farringdon without the Walls, but within the Liberty or Freedom of the City.

It is an Impropriation in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Value 120 l. per Ann. rated in the King's Books 15 l.

The only Remarkable Place is the Fleet-Prison.

One Charity-School for 50 Boys, and 50 Girls, who are cloathed, taught, and placed Apprentices by the voluntary Subscriptions of the Inhabitants of the Parish and by a Collection at the Church-Door once a year.

No. of Houses about 1400.

St.

St. Dunstan's Church in the West.

IT is so called, being dedicated to St. Dunstan, who was born at Glaffenbury, about the Year of Christ 917 of noble Parentage; his Eminences were Painting, Graving, Musick, and he was an admirable Worker in Iron and Brass. He was accused to King Athelstane for a Magician, and that he made his Harp not only to have Motion, but make Musick of it himself.

*St. Dunstan's Harp, fast by the Wall
Upon a Pin did hang a,
The Harp itself with Ly and all
Untouched by Hand, did twang a.*

Being hereupon banished the Court, he returns to Glaffenbury. where he made himself a Cell: and (the Monks who wrote his Life have it) as he was making some Iron Trinkets, a Proteus Devil appeared to him in the shape of a Woman; which Dunstan perceiving, plucked his Tongs glowing hot out of the Fire, and with them held the Devil a long time by the Nose, roaring and bellowing: wonderful Tongs that could so affect a Spirit! After Athelstane's death, Dunstan was recalled to Court, but was by King Edmond soon rebanished, and afterward out of the Kingdom by King Edwyn; who dying, St. Dunstan was recalled by King Edgar, and made Bishop both of London and Worcester at once, and then Archbishop of Canterbury, where he died, and was buried under the high Altar, Anno 988. --- Dunstan is a Saxon Word signifying Most-High; Mr. Fuller in his Church-History has it Dun. a rocky Mountain; and Stain, a Stone; but whether a precious Stone or Rock of Offence, he leaves others to Judge,

I cannot justly say when this Church was first founded; but it must be less than 750 Years ago, because St. Dunstan has been dead but so long, or thereabouts, and yet that it was built above 300 Years ago, appears from Thomas Duke's being there buried, who built St. Catherine's-Chapel, Anno 1416, as Mr. Stow has it. It was a fair beautiful Church in 1631, tho' it had not been repaired for 11 Years, and it escaped the great Fire in 1666: It was much altered for the better, repaired and beautified 1701, amounting to about 1500 l.

It is situated on the north side of Fleet-Street, between Fetter-lane, eastward, Chancery-lane, westward, in the Ward of Farringdon without, but in the Liberty or Freedom of London.

It is an Impropriation, the Impropiator is — Taylor, Esq; Value 300 l. per Ann rated in the King's Books 26 l. 3 s. 4 d.

Here are 2 Charity-Schools, 1 for 50 Boys, who are educated in the Principles of the Christian Religion, and in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick and Psalmody; 4 of whom are taught Navigation. — The other is for 40 Girls, who are further taught to Work, get up Linnen, and what else is necessary to fit them for Services: and they make all the Linnen, and knit the Gloves and Stocking for both Schools. The Boys and Girls are compleatly Cloathed at Easter; besides which, in the month of October, each Boy hath a pair of Shoes and Stockings; and Girls Shoes, Stockings, and Pattens. They are publicly examined in the Quest-Room 4 times every Year, before the Subscribers, and every Sunday Evening before their Parents and Friends, except when they attend the evening Lecture. — In this Parish is a Workhouse for the Poor.

Remarkable Places and Things are Sergeant's-Inn, and Symond's-Inn, the Rolls-Office, Six-Clerks-Office, all in Chancery-lane; Clifford's

Inn in Fleet-street, and on the south side of St. Dunstan's-Church, the Ornament of that Church, viz. a Nitch and Pediments at the east end, and of the Clock on the south side near the west end, here being: Figures of Savages or wild Men, well carved in Wood, and painted natural Colours, appearing as big as the Life, standing erect, each with a knotty Club in his Hand, whereby they alternately strike the Quarters, not only their Arms, but even their Heads moving at every blow. They are placed under an Arch of the Clock-House, which is of the Ionick Order, and visible to such as pass on the south side of the Street; whence they are more admired by many of the Populace on Sundays, than the most elegant Preacher from the Pulpit within. They were set up in the Year 1571. A Meeting-House in Nevil's-alley. The House where the Royal-Society meet, wherein their Rarities and Curiosities are kept, Sergeant's-Inn in Fleet-street.

No. of Houses 110.

No. of Houses in the whole Parish 528.

St. George's Church in Southwark,

IT takes its Name from being dedicated to St. George, the Martyr; and Southwark is added, not only because it stands there, but also to distinguish it from other Churches dedicated to the same Saint.

The Foundation of this Church is ancient; for History tells us it did once belong to the Priory of Beconsfield, given so it by Thomas Ardenor, and Thomas his Son, Anno 1134; and it was repaired and beautified in the year 1665. and now built in the Year 1717.

It is situate on the east side of the Place which is the Borough of Southwark, which joins to Black Man-street, it is in the Ward of Bridge, without

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without the Walls of London, without the Freedom, and in the County of Surrey.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, for the time being; the Tythes valued at 70 l. per Ann besides Perquisites &c. and rated in the King's Books at 4 l. 13 s. 4 d. 1 half penny.

The Parish-Officers are, 3 Church-Wardens, 6 Constables, 4 Sidesmen, 3 Surveyors of the Highway, & Scavengers.

The Remarkable Places in this Parish are the King's-Bench-Prison the Marshalsea, wherein is kept the Castle, or Palace-Court-Prison; the County-Goal, lately built; and a Bridewell or House of Correction, and the Lock.

In this Parish is a Charity-School for 30 Boys, which is carried on by Subscription.

On the west side of the Road near Newington are 12 Almshouses, founded by St. Thomas Hunt, and others, for the relief of indigent Freemen of the Fishmongers Company or their Widows, to each of whom is paid 2 Shillings per Week by the said Company; each House hath 2 Chaldron of Coals yearly. To these there is a Chapel and one of the Pensioners hath 40 s. per Ann. extraordinary for reading Prayers twice every day.

No. of Houses upwards of 740.

St. Giles's Cripplegate Church.

It is so called from its being dedicated to St. Giles, an Abbot and Confessor, born at Athens, who flourished about about the Year 700, and the name of the Gate is added to distinguish it from the Church of St. Giles in the Fields, and because it stands near the Gate, which takes its name from poor Cripples, who used to sit there

G. 1

and

and beg Alms from those who went to and from the City.

The Foundation of this Church is of a very ancient Date : It is said to be built by Alfane, Bishop of London, about the year of our Lord 1030, before the Reign of William the Conqueror, and tho' it was demolished by Fire in the year 1595, yet it providentially escaped the like Fate in 1665. when its neighbouring Churches suffered so much.

It is situated opposite the south End of White-Cross-street near the Gate, and without the Walls of London, but it is within the Liberty and Freedom, and in the Ward of Cripplegate, tho' a great part of the Parish is without the Freedom.

It is an Impropriation in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, the Value with Perquisites said to be worth about 450 l. per Annum, rated in the King's Books 11 l. 5 s.

The Remarkable Places and Things are Crowderwell, a Library for the Use of the Dissenting-Teachers, bequeathed to them by Dr. Williams; Frame-Work-Knitters-hall, the Green-yard, the Lorrimers-hall, the Dissenters Burial-ground, the Quakers Burial-ground, 5 Dissenting Meeting-Houses, a Tabernacle in Noble-street, wherein is performed the Service of the Church of England, by Mr. Ferguson, the Common-Huntshouse, Brigewater-square, which was formerly the Earl of Bridgewater's-house, Glovers-hall, Finsbury-house, where the Manor-court is kept, the Lord-Mayor of London being Lord of the Manor, for the time being, the Artillery-ground, Upper and Middle Morefields.

A School for 150 Boys in the Freedom; also another for 50 Girls, supported by the Donation of the Lady Eleanor Hollis, the Haberdashers Free-school. A French-Hospital, 6 Almshouses, founded by Mr. Allen, and the Lorrimers.---The

City

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City Liberty hath a Work-house in More-lane; and in Bunhill-fields in the Lordship or Manor of Finsbury, in the County of Middlesex, is another Work-house. which hath a Master, a Mistress, and a Chaplain.

No. of Houses within the Freedom 1800.

No. of Houses without the Freedom, 3010.

No. of Houses in this Parish 4810

N. B. This Parish is now divided, and all the Houses without the Freedom belong to St. Luke's in Old-street, and those within the Freedom to St. Giles's Cripplegate.

St. Olave's Church in Southwark.

THIS Church is so called as being dedicated to the Saint of that Name

I cannot perfectly Account for the time of it's Foundation, but it appears upon Record to have been upward of 440, it has been twice repaired, and escaped the dreadful Fire in 666. and also the Fire in 1715, which consumed a great part of London-Bridge, some Houses in the Borough, and extending the Flames in Tooley-street, was stop't by this Church; but in the Year 1717, great Part of this Church fell down, which occasioned the whole to be pulled down, and was rebuilt in the Year 1739.

It is situate on the north side of St. Tooley's (properly St. Olave's) street, at a small distance from the foot of London-Bridge eastward

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the King, Value upward of 300 l. per Ann. and rated in the King's Books at 3 l. 4 s. 0 d.

Remarkable Places and Things are, the Borough-Compter; the Bridge-House; the Anabaptists Dipping-Place.

In this Parish is a Charity-School, where 40 Boys are taught and cloathed by Subscription; and here is also a Charity-School for 60 Girls, who are cloathed and maintained. A Free-

G. 2

School,

School, called the Free-School of Queen Elizabeth, in the Parish of St. Olave's Southwark; and she incorporated 15 Parishioners to be Governors. Here is a first and second Master, the former hath 60 l. per Ann. the later 40 l. the Writing-Master hath 40 l. per Ann. and the English Master hath 20 l. per Ann. The Lands and Revenues, by which this Foundation is endowed, were purchased by the Parish, and consist chiefly of Ground-Rents in Horseley Down; and they have been augmented by several Donations and Benefactions. The School is for the Use of the Parish, and Dorothy, the Widow of Authur Rawlins Esq; gave 30 l. to it.

There is in this Parish 20 Alms-houses, but the Poor are removed to the Work-house, where they and poor Children to the number of 100, are kept in excellent Order, and provided, with Lodging, Food, and Physick.

No. of Houses 3000.

St. Saviour in Southwark vulg. St. Mary Over-rees.

THIS Church takes its name from being dedicated to our Saviour Christ; it is often called St. Mary Over-rees, but very erroneously.

This Church was founded before the coming in of William (commonly called) the Conqueror, and hath been often repaired; but the Beauty, for which it is justly admired, consists in the repair made in the Year 1703. This Church, before the dissolution of Monasteries in the Reign of Henry VIII. tho' so large a Structure, was a Chapel of Ease to a College or Priory of Priests, which said Priory had been a religious House of Sisters, situated in Mountague Close, and the Parish Church did stand on St. Margaret's-hill, where

where the Town-hall now stands, and was called St. Margaret's Church.

The Church of St. Saviour, is situated at the south east Angle of St. Mary Over-rees-Dock, in the Diocese of Winchester, and County of Surry.

The Living may be called a Rectory Improprate, the Church-Wardens having power to raise 350 l. per Ann. upon the Parish to be thus applied, viz To two Preaching Chaplains 100 l. each per Ann. to the Master of the Free-School 30 l. per Ann. and the residue to be laid out in the repairs of the Church The said Chaplains preach in their turns, one in the Morning and one in the Afternoon.

Remarkable Places and Things are the Town-hall on St. Margaret's-hill; the Clink-prison, where the Bishop of Winchester, by his Steward and Bailiff, holds Pleas for Debts, Damages, &c. the Dock; a very good Market; and the Lord Mountague's-house in Mountague-close, where was also the Lord Mountague's-house, now part of the Estate of ----- Overman, Esq; In that Close it is said the Gun-powder-plot was discovered by the miscarriage of a Letter, to one of which Lords it was delivered by a mistake instead of delivering it to the other; which Place, viz. Mountague-close, enjoyed several Privileges for the happy Discovery of the said Plot, particularly one, viz. that whoever dwelled there, were exempted from having any Actions of Debt, Trespass, &c. served on them. But this Privilege, as also those of other Places, is suppressed by Acts of Parliament

In this Parish is a Free-Grammar-School, a little southward from the Church, in the Church-yard, founded at the Charge of the Parish, by Patent granted by Queen Elizabeth, constituting six Governors, choien out of the Vestry, the chief Master hath 30 l. per Ann. And second Master hath 10 l. per Ann. In the same Place is

a Free-English-School, founded by Dorothy Applebee, about the Year 1591, for 30 poor Boys of this Parish, to be taught to Read, Write, and Cypher; for the Maintenance of which she appropriated 20 l. per Ann. out of an Estate in Fishmonger-Alley, by St. Margaret's-hill to be under the Inspection of the Governors of the Grammar-School. In Three Tun-alle, is a Free-School for 50 Girls that are taught and cloathed by Subscription. --- In Angel-court, is a Free-School for 80 Boys of this Parish who are educated and cloathed, and there belongs to it a Freehold Estate, and it has a voluntary Contribution besides. --- In Deadman's-place is an Hospital or College for the Poor of this Parish, founded by Thomas Cure, Esq; in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth; it consists of 16 Rooms for as many poor Men and Women, each of whom hath 20 pence per Week, besides 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. given by his Son, and Mrs. Applebee gave 3 l. per Ann. for Coals. This Hospital is governed by one of the Wardens, called the College-Warden, and a Chapel belongs to it, in which Prayers are read Thursdays and Fridays, by one of the old Men belonging to the said Hospital or College. --- There are also two more in the same College, founded by Henry Sprat. --- In the Church-yard are two Rooms for two poor People, founded by Mr. Henry Jackson, Anno 1591, each of whom hath 20 pence per Week. --- Also two Houses founded by Henry Young, Esq; who endowed them with 3 l. 9 s. per Ann. paid Weekly. In the back part of Maid-lane is a Work-house.

St. Sepulchre's Church.

THIS Church is so called in Memory of the Holy Sepulchre of Christ.
It is situated on the north side of the east end
of

of Snow-hill, within the Freedom, but without the Walls of the City of London, and is in the Ward of Farringdon without.

History doth not furnish us with an Account of the Time when this Church was first built, but we find that it was rebuilt much about the Year 1440, and was almost destroyed by the Fire in 1556, but rebuilt and finished in the 1670, and repaired and beautified in the Year 1739.

It is an Impropriation, and the right of Presentation is in St. John's College, Oxford. The Value of this Vicarage by Act of Parliament, is 200 l. and is rated in the King's Books at 20 l.

The Donations to the Poor of this Parish for ever amount to 250 l. besides which Mr. Cooper gave 15 Sacks of Charcoal, and Sir William Selby gave the Burial-Ground in Chick-lane, for the Use of the Poor for ever; and there are 47 other Donations of less Value than 40 or 10 l. per Ann. And it is said that Mr. Richard Reeves left to the Parish 100 l. per Ann. for ever.

The Stock of Money given to the Poor by 9 charitable Persons amounts to 500 l. and eight others by their Charity, gave 122 l. 15 s. yearly, to provide Coals and Fuel for the Poor; and the perpetual Annuities are,

The Alms-houses for the Poor are (as commonly called) 1st. Snow-hill Alms-houses, and these are situated in a Yard a little eastward from Cock-lane. They were founded by Edmund Hammond, Esq; Anno 1631. for six unmarried Men, to each of whom is given 7 l. 10 s. per Ann. which is paid by the Company of Haberdashers.

There are also three Alms-houses in Goose Alley, on the south side thereof near the Middle, for eight poor People, who have from 4 s. to 15 s. paid to them every quarter of a Year by the Company of Armourers.

32 *The Pocket Remembrance.* 3 or, 2

In this Parish are two Charity-Schools within the Liberty of the City, one for 20 Boys, and one for 20 Girls; and there are two without the Liberty for 20 Boys and 20 Girls.

There is a Work-house in Chick Lane for the Poor of this Parish.

The Gift Sermons are 1 on the 10th of May, the Gift of Dr. Bell. 1 on the 15th of January, by Mr. Paul Jarvis. 1 on the 15th of July, by Mr. Gladbrook. 1 on the 1st of October, by Mr. Sarah Doore. 1 on the 1st of November, by Mrs. Pethenia Lowman. 1 on the 6th of December, by Mr. Bowes. 1 on the 6th of January, by Dr. Bell. 1 on the 1st of December, by Mr. Gifford. And the Thursday in Whitsun-Week, for all the Charity-Children in and about London.

St. Thomas in Southwark.

THIS Church is so called from being dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, some from Thomas a Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury.

It was, when founded, an Hospital, or rather an Almonry for Converts and poor Children, by Richard, the Prior of Bermondsey, Anno 1111, and in the Year 1125, refounded a House for Canons Regular, and was surrendered to King Henry VIII. Anno 1548; and in the Year 1551, it was founded a Parish Church by Edward VI. in the seventh Year of his Reign.

It is situated on the north side of St. Thomas's-street, on the east side of the Borough of Southwark.

It is a sort of Impropriation, in the Gift of the Governors of St. Thomas's-Hospital; the Value is 60 l. per Ann. paid by the said Governors.

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In this Parish is Mr Guy's-Hospital, design'd for Incurables, but now is in the name of St. Thomas's, which Hospital of St. Thomas is subject to no Parish Duty or Taxes, being Extra-parochial.

Here is a Charity-School for 30 Boys. Also Alms-houses for the Poor.

Trinity in the Minorities.

THIS Church takes its Name from being dedicated to the Trinity.

It was an Abbey for Nuns of the Order of St. Clare, founded by Edward Earl of Lancaster, &c. and Brother to Edward I. Anno 1291, and surrendered to King Henry VIII. in the 30th Year of his Reign; it has been several times repaired, and was taken down (the north walls excepted) and rebuilt in the Year 1706, partly by assessment on the Parishmen, and partly by voluntary Contributions: The whole Charge amounting to 15000 £.

It is situated at the east end of Little-Minories in the County of Middlesex.

It is a Curacy, and not subject to the Bishop, in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper for the time being. The Minister has 25 l. per Ann. collected by the Parish, besides Surplice Fees. and it had formerly more paid by the Master of the Ordinance, which is lost for want of being claimed.

No of Houses 205.

St. Anne at Lime-House Church.

THIS Church takes its name from the Saint to whom it was dedicated, in Honour of Queen Anne, being one of the 10 new Churches appointed to be built by an Act of Parliament, passed

passed in her Reign ; and Lime-house is added to distinguish it from other Churches of the same Name, and likewise by Reason of its situation.

The Foundation was laid in the Year 1711, and the Church was consecrated, Anno 1730.

It is situated at the end of Church-lane, in the Hamlet of Lime-house, in the County of Middlesex.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Principal of Brazen-Nose-College in Oxford ; the Value per Ann. is about 130 l.

The remarkable Places and Things are Lime-house Bridge, which is a Draw-bridge, Lime-house-Bridge-dock, Lime-house-dock, and part off Ratcliff-croft.

In Green-dragon-alley is a Workhouse for the Poor.

No. of Houses are about 1000.

Christ Church in Surrey.

THIS Church takes its Name from its being dedicated to our Saviour Christ.

The Parish was taken out of St. Saviour's, by Act of Parliament, being that part called Paris-garden. Mr. John Marshall was Founder and Endower of this Church, which was built in the Year 1671, pulled down in the Year 1740, and is now rebuilding at the Charge of the Parish.

It is situated at the south end of Bennet-street, in the County of Surrey, and Diocese of Winchester.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Patrons, who are 13 Trustees, the Founder endowed with 60 l. per Ann. for ever, and the Value is 120 l. per Ann. besides Perquisites.

There is a Charity-School for 30 Boys and 10 Girls, who are maintained by Subscription of several

several Gentlemen of the Parish yearly. — Here is also a Work-house for the Poor.

No. of Houses are above 1000.

Christ Church in Spittlefields.

THIS Church is so called from its being dedicated to our Saviour, and Spittlefields is added to distinguish it from other Churches dedicated to Christ, and also by reason of its situation.

It was founded in the Year 1713, and built and finished in 1719.

It is situated on the east side and near the Middle of Church-street in Spittle-fields, in the County of Middlesex, and without the City, Freedom, and Liberty of London.

The Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of Brazen-Nose-College in Oxford; the Value is 100 l. per Ann. or upwards, rated in the King's Books at —

The remarkable Places and Things are Spittle-fields-Market, wherein there was a Market-house, but having been consumed some Years since by Fire, Stalls have been built all round the Market, and in the Middle are sold Greens, Root, &c. A Chapel on the back-side of Wheeler-street, which was frequented by the Inhabitants before their Church was built, now maintained by the Inhabitants residing in the old Artillery-Ground, which Chapel was built by Sir George Wheeler. In the same Street is a French Church; another in Crispin-street; another in Grey Eagle-street, at the Corner of Black Eagle-street; another in Brown's-lane, erected about 18 or 19 Year ago. On the south side of Quakers-street is a Quakers-Meeting.

Here is a Charity-School for 30 Boys and 30 Girls; the Boys are taught to read, write, and

east Accompts, and the Girls to read, sew, knit, &c. Master of the Boys has 20 l. per Ann. and there is a Mistress for the Girls. In Rose-lane and Crispin-street, are Alms-houses for the Use of the Poor. In Bell-lane is a Work-house, a Building held by Lease, wherein the Poor are employed and maintained, who are in Number about 110. and their chief Work is winding of Silk for Throwsters ; there is a House-keeper and Matron to look after them. and a Surgeon, who attends twice a Week, and is allowed for Physick 12 l. per Annum. The House is manag'd by a Committee, chosen by the Vestry, and they meet at this House every Thursday. --- In Grey Eagle-street, adjoining to the French Chapel. is an Hospital, in which the French maintain their own Poor.

This Parish is divided into the Old Town, and New Town, which is called the Hamlet of Spitefields, and is taken out of Stepney Parish. No. of Houses are above 3000.

St. Dunstan at Stepney (alias Stebun-heath) Church.

IT is so called, as being dedicated to St. Dunstan, whose Life is mentioned under St. Dunstan in the West ; and Stepney (or Stebun-heath as in old Records, being the name of the Lordship or Manor, to which that Church belongs) is added to distinguish it from others, which are dedicated to the same Saint.

I can find no Account when this Church was first built ; but in the Year 1511, the West Porch was built and the Church repaired and beautified in the Year 1685, and again beautified in the Year 1715.

It is situated in Stepney, about 300 Yards northward from White-horse-street, which ad-
joins

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joins southward to the Butcher-row by Ratcliff, in the County of Middlesex, and without the City, Liberty, and Freedom of London.

It is an Impropriation in the Gift of the Lord of the Manor. Value about 100 l. per Ann. rated in the King's Books 33 l. 16 s. 8 d. and has two Vicars.

Mr. Richard Underhill left 60 l. to purchase Land, out of which 11 penny Loaves are to be given every Sunday to twelve poor People; and the residue to the Minister, who preaches a Sermon on the Day of his Burial.

The remarkable Places and Things are, a Meeting-house in New Virginia-row; another at Bednal-green; another at Stepney; Bednal-green, and there Bishop Bonner's-hall; part of Ratcliff-croft. The Jews Burial-ground at Mile-end; Spring-garden in King Edward's-row, another at Mile-end.

At the lower end of St. John-street, is a Free School founded and supported by the Donation of two Persons; one was the Town Clerk of the Hamlet of Bednal-green, and the other the Brandle of the same, for twenty Boys of this Hamlet, who are taught to read, write, and cast Accounts. And ten Boys taught the same, for which Mrs. Clark left 50 l. per Ann. for ever.

In Stepney, against the Church-yard, is a Charity School for 13 Boys, who are clothed in Red, and are taught to read, write, and cast Accounts; and 3 l. given with each of them when put out Apprentice. Here also are ten Girls, who are clothed in Red, and taught to read, write, knit, sew. &c. with each of them is given 10 s. when put out. This School is for the Children of the Hamlet of Mile-end Old Town, supported by Subscription; and the Collections made at the Church Doors, when Charity Sermons are preached.

In White-horse-street is a Charity School for the Hamlet of Ratchliff where 46 Boys are cloathed once a Year, and are allowed two pair of Stockings, two pair of Shoes, two Bands, and two Shirts every Year; they are taught to read, write, cast Accompts, and 1. given with them when put out Apprentice. There are twenty five Girls, who are taught to read, write, cast Accompts, knit, and plain work; they are cloathed and allowed two pair of Stockings, two pair of Shoes, two pair of Pattens, two Bands, and two Shifts every Year; with each of them is given 3 l. when put out. All this is done by Subscription of the Inhabitants of the Hamlet.

In St. John-street are six Alms-houses for six decayed Men of Bednal-green Hamlet, who have been Houtekeepers. founded and endowed by the same Person, who founded the Free School. Each of them receive 1 : 6 d. every Quarter of a Year, but the full Allowance is 25 s. one Moiety is deducted to reimburse the Money which has been laid out in repairing the Estate, which was given to support these Houses, and poor People.

Adjoining to these are six Alms-houses for six poor Widows of Dyers, each of whom has 6 s. every Quarter, and 6 s. at Christmas to buy Coals. All which is done by a voluntary Subscription of Master Dyers.

At Dog-corner are the Drapers Alms-houses, in Number Eight for as many Windows, four of the Freemen of that Company, and four of Seamen, each of them has 8 s. 8 d. per Week paid Monthly by the Worshipful Company of Drapers, half a Chaldron of Coals yearly, and a Gown once in two Years. This was the Gift of John Pemell, Citizen and Draper of London, Anno 1598.

In Dog-row are six Alms-houses, built in the Year 1711, for six Widows of Commanders of Ships;

Ships; 4 were built by Captain Fisher, who endowed them with 40 l. per Ann. for ever; the Ground of the other 2 was purchased by Sir Charles Wager, Knt. and the Houses built at the expence of Sir William Ogborne, Knt. one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, in the Year 1718. These Houses are given in trust to the fraternity of Trinity-house, and each Widow is paid 16 s. every first Monday in the Month, and allowed 10 s. at Midsummer, and Christmas, for Coals.

At Mile-end, are 11 Alms-houses for 11 poor Widows of the Skinners-Company, each of whom has 1 s. a Week, paid Quarterly, and half a Chaldron of Coals yearly. Here is a Chapel, where they have Prayers twice a Day. These were the Gift of Mr. Lewis Newbury Citizen and Skinner of London, built by his Executor, Mr. Thomas Glover (being committed to the management of the Company of Skinners) 1698, and Mr. Prince, who read Prayers here, left 100 l. the Interest whereof is given to a Person, who preaches a Sermon every Sunday Morning.

Near to these is the Hospital or Alms-houses of the Corporation of Trinity-house, beautiful and well built, for 18 decayed Commanders of Ships, and Widows of such; each of them has 12 s. paid the first Sunday in every month, half a Chaldron of Coals yearly, and a Gown once in two years. There is a Chapel, and Prayers read by a Clergyman. The Ground was given by Captain Henry Mud, and the Alms-houses built in the Year 1595.

The next are 11 Alms-houses for 11 decayed Vintners, each of whom has 1 s. per Week, paid by the Company of Vintners, and half a chaldron of Coals given yearly.

Beyond these are 11 Alms-houses for as many poor Men (past Labour) of the Parish of Stepney;

ney; each of whom has .l. a Year: These were founded by Judge Fuller, Anno .1591. and the Money remitted to the Skinners-Company, out of an Estate in Lincolnshire.

In Stepney-Church-yard on the southerly side are 10 Alms-houses for 10 poor Widows of Mercers, each of them has .s. 8 d. per Week, paid monthly by the Company. Given and endowed by Dame Jane Mico, relict of Sir Samuel Mico, Mercer. They were built in the Year 1691.

In School house-lane, in Ratcliff-broad-street, is an Hospital at the east end of which are 6 Apartments for 6 poor Coopers; these were founded, built, and endowed by Toby Wood, Esq; (a Benchet of the Society of Lincoln's-Inn) Anno 1613. rebuilt by the Company of Coopers, Anno 1668. On the north side are 7 Alms-houses founded by Nicholas Gyblon, Esq; and his Executrix and Widow Avice Gyblon settled an Estate for ever for the maintenance of 14 poor Women. in trust on the Company of Coopers: Rebuilt by them, Anno 1677. Here is a Chapel, and Prayers read every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday; apartments for the proper Servants, and a Kitchen to dress the Victuals for the poor.

In Stepney, adjoining to the Charity-School, is a Work-house for the poor of Mile-end Old-Town.

This Parish contains the Hamlets of Bedrall-green, Mile-end New-Town, Mile-end Old-Town, and a part of the Hamlet of Ratcliff.

No. of Houses are near 6. 00.

St. George in Bloomsbury Church.

THIS Church takes its Name from St. George the Martyr, to whom it was dedicated, in Honour of his late Majesty King George I. It was consecrated January 23. 1731.

It

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It is situated on the North side, and at the west end of Hart-street, and Bloomsbury is added to distinguish it from other Churches dedicated to the same Saint.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the King, the Value is about 400 l. per Ann.

Remarkable Places and Things are the Effigy of the late King George I placed on the top of the Church, with a Wreath of Laurel about his head; his Grace the Duke of Bedford's House, his Grace the Duke of Mountague's House, Bloomsbury-square, Bloomsbury-market-house, new built at the Charge of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lincoln's-Inn-fields; a small part of Lincoln's-Inn, and part of the Terras-walk in the Garden.

In Plumbtree-street is a School for 10 Boys and as many Girls; the Boys are taught to read, write, and cast Accounts, and are given with each of them when put Apprentice. The Girls are taught to read, mark, knit, and sew, and put to Service. but no Money given with them. Thirty of the Girls are cloathed, fed, and maintained in the School, which is supported by Subscription, and Collections at the Church twice in the Year.

This Parish which is taken out of St. Giles's in the Fields, consists of part of the second part of the Old Town, and part of the third part of the Old Town.

N^o. of Houses about 900.

St. George in the East.

THIS Church takes its name from the Saint to whom it is dedicated, and it is said to be in the east, to distinguish it from other Churches, which are westward from it, and dedicated to the same Saint. This Parish dismembered from St. Dunstan at Stepney, containing the Hamlet of Wapping-Stepney.

It

It was founded in the Year 1715, and built and finished Anno 1729

It is situate a little eastward from the middle of the east side of Cannon-street in Rateliff-highway, in the County of Middlesex, without the Freedom and Liberty of London.

The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Principal of Brazen-Nose College in Oxford, the Value upwards of 500 l per Ann with Surplice Fees, and rated in the King's Books at ----

Remarkable Places and Things are half of Well-close-square, and one moiety of the Danish Church therein: Princes-square, and therein the Swedes Church, an Anabaptist Meeting-House, the Corner of Penitent-street, in Virginia-street, and another in Meeting-house-yard, in Broad-street, near old Gravel-lane.

Here is a Charity-School for 50 Boys and 50 Girls, built at the expence of Henry Raine, Brewer, who gives 40 Guineas yearly towards the support of it, and it is believed he will endow the same with the said Sum annually: The Children are cloathed, and the Boys taught to read, write, and cast Accounts; the Girls are taught to read, sew and mark; which is done by the farther Addition of Subscriptions; and quarterly Sermons will be preached for the further Maintenance of them by Collections at those times.

No. of Houses above 1000.

St. George the Martyr, in the County of Middlesex by Queen-Square.

THIS Church was originally a Chapel of Ease to the Church of St. Andrew in Holborn, and was built by Subscription of divers Gentlemen in the Year 1706. It was made parochial, in the Year 1723, by virtue of the Statute for one of the

50 new Churches appointed to be built by an Act of Parliament in the Reign of the late Queen Anne.

It takes its name from being dedicated to St. George the Martyr, in the County of Middlesex, and Queen-square is added to it partly by reason of its situation, and partly to distinguish it from other Churches dedicated to the same Saint.

It is situated on the west side of Queen-square near Great Ormond-street, and at the end of Gloucester-street in the said County of Middlesex.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Duke of Mountague, the Value per Ann. not yet ascertained is not rated in the King's Books.

Remarkable Places and Things are the Marquis of Powis's House in Ormond-street, a noble House looking into the Fields backwards towards Highgate, built in the room of 4 Houses burnt down, when the Duke D'Aumont was Ambassador here in Queen Anne's Time; also 4 Houses at the Head of Queen-square, looking northward upon the Fields towards Highgate.

Here are 4 Charity-Schools for 50 Boys and 40 Girls. The Boys are taught to read, write, and cast Accounts, and when put out to Trades with each Boy is given s. 1. The Girls are taught to read, write, knit, sew, and to do House-work, and with each of them is given s. 1. when put out to Service or Trade.

No. of Houses in this Parish 666.

St. Giles's Church in the Fields.

THIS Church takes its Name from being dedicated to St. Giles, and said to be in the in the Fields for two Reasons, first because there were Fields about when it was built, and secondly to distinguish it from St. Giles's Church without Cripplegate.

The old Church was built in the Year 1644. but pull'd down and rebuilt in the Year 1738. It

It is situate on the south side, and at the upper-end of St. Giles's Broad-Street, in the County of Middlesex.

'Tis a Rectory in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper for the time being; the Value upwards of 100 l. per Ann. and rated in the King's Books, at 4 l. 2 s. 6 d.

Remarkable Places and Things are Bloomsbury-square, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, a small part of Lincoln's-Inn, and the Terrace-walk in the Gardens; part of Lincoln's-Inn Play-house.

Here is a Charity-School, endowed by the late Earl of Southampton.

At the end of Monmouth-street are Alms-houses for 10 poor Women, with these Inscriptions, viz.

St. Giles's in the Fields, Anno Dom. 1656.

This Ground was given and granted by Lease unto this Parish by the Right Honourable the Earl of Southampton, for the term of 500 Years, for the only and sole use of Alms-houses. Whereon they built these 5 Houses, and enclosed within the Bounds of the said Grant Which Fabrick was erected and built at the Cost and Charge of the said Parish, in the Year above-written.

Thomas Blythe, | Church-Wardens.
John Seagood,

In Memory that Henry Caster of this Parish did give in the hands of the Church-Wardens and other Gentlemen of the Vestry. the Sum of 50 l. to the Intent that the Interest thereof should be distributed amongst the Poor of this Alms-houses in this manner, viz. 5 s. the 1st Sunday in every Month, and 5 s. on Christmas-Day and Good-Friday, in every Year, by the Church-Wardens, from Time to Time for ever. Given the 16th of December. 1674.

Henry Hargood, | Church-Wardens.
Henry Rogers,

I know not how it comes to pass, but some poor old Women are put in here without any of the above mentioned Allowance, and the most that any of them receive is but 12. per Month; tho' 5 s. more is paid monthly for their Use, arising from a Piece of Ground that was contiguous to these Alms-houses at the west End of them.

Here is a Work-house in this Parish, erected at the Charge of the Parish to maintain their Poor in it.

This Parish consists of five Divisions, viz. the First Part of the Old Town, Part of the Second Old Town, Part of the Old Town, Holborn-end and Drury-lane.

No. of Houses upwards of 1000.

St. James's in Clerkenwell.

THIS Church is so called from its being dedicated to St. James the Less, who was Cousen German of Christ, and from its situation; he was 13 Years Bishop of Jerusalem, and was cast down from the Top of the Temple, and afterwards received a Blow on the Head with a Fuller's Club, in the 78th Year of his Age.

It was founded by Jorden Bisset, in the Year 1100, and was repaired in 1695, at the Expence of the Parish.

It is situated on the northerly side of Clerkenwell-green in the County of Middlesex.

It is a Curacy in the Gift of the Parish, and the Stipend is 1 19 s. and 10 d.

In Honey-cust-yard in Ailsbury-street, are two Charity Schools, one for 60 Boys, and one for 40 Girls, who are annually clothed and instructed in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Psalmody, and the Principles of the Christian Religion, by the voluntary Contributions of well

well disposed Persons; by whose Charity thirty more Children have been added.

In Clerkenwell-close is a House of Correction or Bridewell, where idle Persons in the County (such as Night-walkers, &c.) are set to Work.

On Clerkenwell-green is a Prison, called New-Prison, which was intended as an Ease to Newgate; and here Persons, who are guilty of Misdemeanors, &c. committed in the County of Middlesex, are sent and detained 'till discharged by due course of Law.

In Hockley in the Hole is a Bear-garden.

In Ray street is an excellent Spring, formerly called Clerkenwell.

In St. John's-court is a Chapel, where there are Prayers Wednesdays, Fridays, and Holidays, and Sermons on twice every Sunday. It was formerly a Priory, and now endowed by Justice Michell.

Here are two Quakers Meeting-houses, and one Charity School for those of their Persuasion.

Near the Road to Islington are several Spaws, and northward from them is the New River-Head.

No. of Houses in the Parish 1900.

St. John at Hackney Church.

THIS Church takes its Name from the Saint to whom it was dedicated, and the Word Hackney is added, partly by reason of its standing in that Town, and partly to distinguish it from other Churches, which are dedicated to St John.

It is a very ancient Foundation, but History does not inform us of the exact Time; tho' it appears there was a Rector of this Parish in the Year 1317, in the Reign of Edward II. it was last repaired Anno 1710.

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It is situated in Church-street, on the East side.

It is a Vicarage in the Gift of Mr. Tyson, Value 3 or 400 l. per Ann. rated in the King's Books.

The remarkable Places and Things are; three Dissenting Meeting Houses, one of which is lately set up in Brook-house. : : : And in this Parish are six Boarding Schools, three for Gentlemen's Sons, and three for young Ladies. : : : And there is a Chapel in Homerton, built by Stephen Ram, Esq;

One Free School in the Churchyard, wherein twelve Boys of this Parish are taught to read, write, and cast Accompts. This School was built by Christopher Uswick, in the Reign of Henry VIII. who was then Rector of this Parish, and about One Hundred Years after endowed by Mrs. Margaret Audley with 10 l. a Year to the Master, paid by the Skinners Company.

One Charity School, wherein thirty Boys are taught to read, write, and cast Accompts, and 5 l. given to put each of them out to Trades. Also twenty Girls, who are taught to read, write, and work with their Needle, with each of whom is given 5 l. all done by Subscription of the Gentlemen of the Parish.

In Church-street are six Alms-houses for six poor Widows, who are allowed 4 l. a Year, the Gift of Dr. Spurstow, who was Vicar of this Parish.

In Clopton are ten Alms-houses for six poor Widows, the Gift of Bishop Wood; they have 5 l. a Year allowed them, and cloathed once in two Years.

In Well-street are Alms-houses for six poor Men and their Wives, and are allowed 30 s. a Year to every House.

No. of Houses are upwards of 600.

St. John of Wapping Church.

IT is so called from its being dedicated to St. John the Baptist, the Son of Zachary the Priest, by his Wife Elizabeth, born about the Year of the World 4000, half a Year before our Saviour, pursuant to the Promise of the Angel Gabriel to his Father; and being designed by his sacred Office of disposing Men (by his Preaching and Example) to Repentance in Jesus, who was soon after to appear in the World, and suffer Death for their Sins; the better to fit this Holy Saint for his sacred Office, he was fill'd with the Holy Ghost, from his Mother's Womb. After he had preached the coming of Christ, and confirmed the Truth of his Doctrine, by Humility and an exemplary Piety, and had Baptized Jesus himself, he was by Herod Antipas cast into Prison for zealously reprehending him on account of his Incest committed with his Brother Philip's Wife, where he was beheaded at the Request of Herodias, the Daughter of Herod, who being exceedingly well pleased with his Daughter's Dancing, said, he would grant her any thing she should ask: And thereupon having consulted her Mother, it was concluded to demand the Head of John the Baptist; this she did, and Herod complied, tho' not without some Reluctance. Thus this Holy Saint died a Martyr, by reason of his Zeal for Virtue, about the latter end of the Year of Christ 31.

This Church was first a Chapel under St. Mary Matfelon, alias Whitechapel; the Building was procured by the special Care of Mr. Rowland Coytemore, Mr. Robert Bourn, Mr. William Meas, and other Inhabitants of this Hamlet, several

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veral Citizens of London being Benefactors there-
to, and Mr. Richard Sedwick, first Minister
thereof, it having been consecrated by the Bishop
of London July the 27th, 1617. But this Pre-
sint being large (reckon'd one third of the
said Parish of St Mary) an Act of Parliament
pass'd Anno 5th and 6th of William and Mary
separating it from the said Parish, and constitu-
ting this a Parochial Church, by the Name of
St John of Wapping.

It is situate on the north side of Wapping-Street
near the Thames, without the Walls, Liberty,
and Freedom of London, being in the County
of Middlesex.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Principal of
Bruzen-Nose College, Value 130 l. per Ann. be-
sides Fees, not rated in the King's Books.

Remarkable Places and Things are Execution
Dock, Hermitage Bridge, Hermitage Dock, and
Wapping Dock.

In Cock-Alley, near the Parish Church, is a
Charity School for 40 Boys, who have Learning
and Cloaths by Subscription.

Near the same Alley there is a School for 10
Girls.

Six poor Children of this Parish are educated
at the Free School erected in the Parish of Al-
hallows-Barking: This Benefit they receive pur-
suant to the Will of Alderman Hickson, Brewer,
and Citizen of London, bearing Date the 15th
of February 1685.

N B. This Parish is to have for the Use of
its Poor, one third of all Gifts and Legacies
given to the Parish of St Mary Marston alias
Whitechapel; and one third of certain Houses
belonging to that Parish. Also one third part
of the 4 s. per Week, the Gift of Mr. Buck, and
1 d. out of every Shilling given at the Commu-
nion Table at the aforesaid Church.

This Parish is divided into the Upper and Lower Town.

No. of Houses are above 1500.

St. Katherine by the Tower Church.

IT derive's it's Name from the Saint to whom it was dedicated, and the Word Tower was added, not only because it stands near that Place, but also to distinguish it from other Churches dedicated to the same Saint.

An Hospital was founded here by Matilda, Wife to King Stephen, by Licences from the Prior and Convent of the Holy-Trinity in London, on whose ground she founded it in the Year 1140. It was refounded by Q. Eleanor, Wife of Edward I. and she appointed here a Master, 3 Brethren, 10 poor Women, and 6 poor Clerks, and gave to them of Clarton in Wilts, and Upchurch in Kent, &c. Queen Philippa, Wife to the famous King Edward III. founded a Chauntry here in the Year 1321. and gave to this Hospital 100. per Ann. It was repaired in 1519. and great additions to the Breadth of it were made in the Year 1529. at the Charge of Sir Julius Cesar, which cost 2100.

It is situated on the east side of Katherine's-court, in the County of Middlesex, near the Thames side; without the City, Liberty, and Freedom of London.

It is a Collegiate Church, consisting of a Master, 3 Brethren, and 3 Sisters.

The Queen appoints the Master.

The 3 Brethren who preach in their turns have 40 l. per Ann. each, rated in the King's Books at 11 l. 4 s. 2 d.

The Remarkable Places and Things are: A Court of Record for Tryals. A Free School for 35 Boys and 15 Girls, all cloathed and taught to

write,

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write, and cast Accompts; and put out Apprentices by Subscription, and the Rent of 4 Houses in Cath-court; and Charity Sermons, i. e. 3 in the Year. A Workhouse for the Poor.

No of House about 167.

St. Leonard Shoreditch Church.

SO called, from its being dedicated to St. Leonard, who was baptized in France, and died in the Year 510.

It was a very old Church, but we have no Account when it was first founded: It was repaired in the Year 1675, and in the Year 1719, rebuilt by the Parish granting Annuities for Lives.

This Church is situated on the east-side of Shoreditch, and is in the County of Middlesex.

'Tis an Impropriation in the Gift of the Arch-deacon of London, Value 150 l. per Ann. and rated in the King's Books at 17 l.

In the Year 1553, John Noble, Gardiner of this Parish, and another Person unknown, left certain Monies for 2 Sermons yearly for ever, to be preach'd by the Vicar, for the time being, one on November the 5th, the other on St. John's Day, at Christmas-Tide, against Excessive Gaming, for which he is to have 10 s. issuing out of the Parish Rents, and 1 l. yearly to the Poor of this Parish for ever.

In the Year 1658. Mr. Rawlins of this Parish Victualler, left 10 s. yearly for ever, for a Sermon to be preach'd on Christmas Day.

Remarkable Places and Things: In the Year 1581. William Thornton, of this Parish, Taylor gave the Vestry-house, joining to the Church, which is a handsome convenient Dwelling, set apart for a Habitation for the Clerk of this Parish, adjoining to which is a large airy House, and Garden, for a Dwelling for the Vicar.

In Holy-well-street is a Still-house, known by the Name of the Holy-well Still-house, belonging to which is a curious large Well, call'd the Holy-Well, from which the Street takes its Name ; which Well was a Place of great Resort in the Romish Times, when that which is call'd King John's Court was a Priory.

In Hoxton is a handsome Square, well-inhabited, and on the west side of Pitfield-street is a pleasant, well-inhabited Square, call'd Charter-square; and at the end of Pitfield-street, near the Parthing-pye-house-fields, is an excellent Spring of clear Water, vulgarly called Anniseaclare, but properly Agnes the Clear, now made a very handsome and commodious Cold Bath.

The last remarkable Place is King John's-Court which is a very antient Building, situated near Holy-well-lane.

In Kingsland Road is a very handsome and beautiful School built by Subscription, in the 1711, in which there are Appartments for a Master and Mistress, who have 100 Children under their Care, viz. 50 Boys, and 50 Girls, who are maintained by Subscription, are cloathed yearly, the Boys in light Grey, with Brass Buttons, and the Girls in deep Blue, and have Books provided for them ; when they arrive at the Age of 14 Years, they are put forth Apprentices, the Boys have 3 l. given with them, and the Girls 1 l. The Boys are taught to read, write, and cast Accounts ; and the Girls to read, sew, knit, mark, &c.

At the upper-end of Pitfield-street is an Hospital (a very sumptuous Building) called Aske's Hospital, being the Gift of Robert Aske, Esq; for 20 poor Members of the Haberdashers Company, and for 20 Boys, who are Sons of decayed Freemen of that Company. The 20 poor Members are to be single Men, each of whom has 3 Rooms, 3 l. a Year in Money, Food,

Food, and a Gown once in 2 Years. The Boys have a Ward to themselves, and lie two in a Bed, and have all other necessaries provided for them. The Master of the Boys has 40 l. per Ann. and he reads Prayers in the Chapel of this Hospital at 11. and at 3 o'Clock, daily.

Near Hoxton are 5 Alms-houses containing 11 Rooms for the Widows of 11 Weavers, each of whom has 1 l. per Ann. paid Quarterly, and 24 Bushels of Coals.

Near to these are 11 Alms-houses for 11 poor Widows of Shoreditch Parish, each of whom has 4 l. per Ann. and one Sack of Coals: Founded by Judge Fuller, and repaired in 1663.

Also 8 Alms-houses, where eight poor Widows of this Parish have 1 s. per Month, and half a Chaldron of Coals yearly; founded and endowed by John Walter, Citizen and Draper of London.

Likewise 6 Houses for 6 poor Men (or for Men and their Wives) of this Parish, each of whom has 1 s. a Year; the Gift of Allen Badger, Esq. Anno 1629.

Northward from the above, in Hoxton Town, are 2 Alms-houses built by Mr. Beaumont.

On the east side of Kingsland Road are 11 Alms-houses, given by Mr. Samuel Harwar, Citizen and Draper of London; built in the Year 1713; in 6 of them the Drapers Company put in decayed Freeman, or their Wives, and the other 6 are filled up by the Parish. Every one has a Load of Coals yearly, and 6 s. per Month, paid by the Drapers Company.

Near to these in the same Road are 14 handsome well built Houses, and a Chapel founded by Sir Robert Jefferies, Knight and Alderman, and Lord Mayor of London, in 1686, who died in the Month of February 1703. These Houses were built in the Year 1713, in each of which are 4 Rooms and a Cellar so that they contain 56 poor People. He likewise left 15 l. per Ann.

to a Minister to read Prayers every Day, and preach on Sundays; and he has a Room in one of the Houses. By the Will of the Donor, each of the poor People has 1. 0. 0. per Quarter, and somewhat more, paid by the Ironmongers Company, of which he was a Member. The Women are clothed in Blue, and the Men have Gowns, with hanging Sleeves of the same Colour. The Donors Effigies is curiously carv'd, and placed in the Front of the Chapel. To these Alms-houses belongs a Piece of Ground, set apart for a Burial Place, in which, about 5 Years ago, Mr. Betton, a Gentleman, who was one of the Ironmongers Company, was buried; there is over him a plain Tomb-stone with only his Coat of Arms upon it; and he has left to 1. a Year to increase the Salary of the Minister of the said Alms-houses.

Beyond these, towards Hackney, are 6 handsome airy Alms-houses for decayed Members of the Goldsmiths Company, and to which Company they belong.

In Mulberry-court, in the Liberty of Morefields, are Alms-houses belonging to the Dutch Church.

There is a large airy Workhouse at the upper-end of Hoxton, opposite to the Land of Promise. Here the Poor are employed to card, spin, knit, sew, &c. and a Master is kept in the House to instruct the poor Children, who are there, to read: There is a Steward belonging to the House, but the Church-Wardens are Comptrollers over him; the chief Affairs are managed by a Committee of the Inhabitants, chosen out of the several Liberties of this Parish, who meet every Monday and Thursday in the Afternoon for that Purpose.

This Parish is divided into 4 Liberties, viz. Church-End and Hoxton, Holy-well-street, Morefields, and Long-Alley.

No. of Houses are about 1500,

St. Mary at Islington.

THIS Church derives its name from its being dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and from its situation.

I can find no Account of the Time when it was founded: The present Structure, as near as can be judged from its Order, and other Circumstances, seems to have been erected above 100 Years ago. The Gallery was built in the Year 1564. and the present Altar-piece was made in the Year 1671.

It is situated in the north-west part of Islington, in the County of Middlesex.

It is an Impropriation in the Gift of Sir John Stone-house. The Value of the Tythes about 200 l. per Ann. and rated in the King's Books at 10 l.

The Remarkable Places in this Parish is Canbury-house, and the Chapel, and the Lock-house at Kingland.

Here are 1 Charity Schools, 1 for 25 Boys, and the other for 8 Girls. who are handsomely clothed, and when fit, are put out Apprentices by the Subscribers to the said Charity Schools.

No of Houses about 917.

St. Mary at Lambeth Church.

IT is so called from it being dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and Lambeth (as Mr. Camden says) from *Lamebithe*. i. e. a dirty Haven, famous for the Death of Canatus, the Valiant King of England; but since the Year 1151. more so from the Palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury.

terbury: Baldwin the Archbishop, exchanging with the Bishop of Rochester at that time.

In all probability it is of very ancient Foundation, having been for so many Years, the Seats of Bishops, who seldom reside where there is no Church. Mr. Weever says, that Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury (who died the 11th of July, in the Year 1205,) finished a Collegiate Church at Lambeth of Canon Regular, begun by Baldwin his Predecessor, which on Complaints of the Monks of Canterbury to the Pope, was pulled down. The present Structure appears ancient, and was so as to require a new Roof over the middle Isle, and a Reparation of the Walls 1681, by which, and some other Circumstances, it cannot be supposed to be less than 200 Years old.

The nature of the Living is a Rectory, the Advowson is in the Bishop of Winchester; the Value, as I am inform'd, about 100 l. per Annum, rated in the King's Books 32 l. 35 s. 6 d. 1-half.

The remarkable Places and Things are; the Archbishop's Palace, Lambeth-Wells, Marble-hall, and Vaux-Hall; two very large Distilling Houses, and the Plate Glass-House; the King's Barge-houses, and a Glass House where Bottles are made; Carlisle House, formerly the Seat of the Bishops of Carlisle; Cupers, vulgarly called Capid's Gardens.

Here is a Charity School for thirty Boys, who are taught to read, write, and cast Accompts, by Subscriptions of the Parishioners. Here is another for fourteen Girls, who are clothed and taught to read, knit, and sew, by the Benefaction of the late most Reverend Dr. Tennison, Archbishop of Canterbury. The School-Master's Place is worth about 60 l. per Annum. Here are Alms-houses for the Poor, and

and a Work-house, which saves the Parish 600 l. per Annum.

St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey Church.

IT takes its Name from the Saint, to whom it is dedicated; and the word Bermondsey, or Bermond's Eye, was continued to this Church from one of the King's Manors so called, and for better Distinction from other Churches dedicated to the same Saint.

Mr. Stow says, here had been a Priory, or Abbey of St. Saviour, called Bermond's Eye, founded by Ailewin Child, Citizen of London, in the Year 1081, after whose Death, viz. Anno 1094, William Rufus gave to the Monks, his Manor of Bermondsey. In 1559 this Abbey (valued to despend 474 l. 14 s. 4 d. 1-half per Ann.) was surrendered to the King; the Abbey Church was pulled down by Sir Thomas Pope, and a large House built in its Place, which belonged afterwards to the Earls of Suffex. This Parish Church was enlarged, and the South Isle taken out of the Church-yard in 1610, having been two Years erecting, which cost 250 l. the Tower was built 1619 which cost 31 l. 1 s. The Church being old, so that Part of it fell down, and the rest being judged not able to stand, it was taken down, and re-edified at the Charge of the Parish, Anno 1590.

It is situate on the east side of Barnaby-street, Southwark, near the end of Long-lane, in the Diocese of Winchester and County of Surry.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of William Browning, Esq; Value 150 l. per Ann. and rated in the King's Books at 14 l. 8 s. 11 d. 1-half.

No. of Houses above 1900.

St. Mary at Newington Church.

IT is so called from its being dedicated to the Holy Virgin.

I can find no Author, who gives an Account of its Primitive Foundation, but am well assured it is very ancient. It was repaired, beautified and adorned in the Year 1720. It is called Newington Butts, because Shooting-Butts were formerly here, which serves to distinguish it from Stoke Newington in Middlesex.

It is situate on the westerly side of Newington-Butts, in the County of Surry and Diocese of Winchester, at the south end of Blackman-street, Southwark, and without the Walls, Liberty, and Freedom of London.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Bishop of Winchester, for the time being, but a Peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Value upwards of 80 l. per Ann. Glebe, besides Fees, &c. rated in the King's Books at 80 l.

In this Parish are two Boarding Schools, one for young Gentlemen, the other for young Ladies. Here is also a Charity School. No Meeting House in the Parish.

Here are eight Alma-houses for the Poor of the Parish, and for Eight of the Company of Drapers; they have each 5 s. per Month, and half a Chaldron of Coals annually. These were founded by Mr. John Walter, Anno 1651.

No. of Houses 700.

St. Mary at Rotherhithe Church.

IT is so called, as being dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and Rotherhithe (or rather Red Rose Haven, because the Sign of the Red Rose was there)

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there) is added to distinguish it from other Churches dedicated to the same Saint.

No History gives an Account of its Foundation: It had a general Repair in 1687, which cost 1100 l. and it was rebuilt from the Foundation in 1714, which cost about 4000 l.

It is situated in Rotherhithe, vulg. called Red-riffe, near the Thames side in the County of Surry and in the Diocese of Winchester.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of his Grace the Duke of Chandos. Value near 400 l. per Ann. rated in the King's Books at 18 l.

The most remarkable Places and Things are; the South-Sea Dock, which contains nine Acres, a Meeting-house, the Copperas-House, the King's Mill, Cuckold's-Point.

Here is a Free School for eight Children of poor Seamen, the Gift of Sir Paul Bennet; the Master has a House, and 3 l. per Ann. And a Work-house.

No. of Houses 1500.

St. Mary in Whitechapel.

THIS Church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and is properly called St. Mary Matfelon; but why Matfelon is added is uncertain: It was formerly a Chapel of Ease to Stepney Church, and in the Year 1316, the Minister of Stepney was Patron of this Church, which was called Whitechapel, because the Walls thereof appeared White.

It was founded about 351 Years ago, and (being old) was taken down, and rebuilt Anno 1671. repaired and beautified 1713.

It is situated on the south side of the Street called Whitechapel, in the County of Middlesex.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of *Brazen-Nose-Collage* in *Oxford*; the Value is said to be 100 l. per Ann. rated in the King's Books at 3 l. 17 s. 6 d. 1-half.

In the Year 1701, a Gentleman who would not have his Name known, gave 1000 l. for the Maintenance and Education of poor Children.

In *Whitechapel-street* is a Court, called his Majesty's Court of Record for the Manor of *Stepney*. for Trial of Debts under 5 l. contracted within the said Manor.

Here is also a Prison for Debtors, called *Whitechapel Prison*.

Here are two Free Schools in one House, erected at the proper Costs and Charges of *Ralph Davenant*, late Rector of this Parish: The Master has 30 l. per Ann. for teaching 60 Boys, and the Mistress has 10 yearly, for instructing 40 Girls. The Interest of the 1000 l. before-mentioned to this Use.

On the south side of *Whitechapel* are six Almshouses, containing twelve Rooms for twelve poor Widows of this Parish, each of whom has 5 l. 4 s. per Ann. and one Chaldron of Coals each, founded by *William Meggs, Esq;*

No. of Houses are between 3 and 4000.

St. Paul's Shadwell Church.

IT takes that Denomination first in Memory of *St. Paul*, the great Apostle of the Gentiles; he was born at *Targus*, the Capital of *Cilicia*; two Years after our blessed Saviour, of the Tribe of *Benjamin*, and being circumcised the eighth Day, was named *Saul*. He was inclined to Learning and a good Proficient therein, being brought up at the Feet of *Gamaliel*, in the most exact Knowledge of the Law of *Moses*; but was also bred to a Trade (as was usual there in those Days) which

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which was a Tent-maker. About the Year 31, his Qualifications being as above-mentioned, and naturally of a fiery Temper, he became a mighty Persecutor of the Christians; (the Pharisees, of which Sect of the Jews he was, being their greatest Enemies) he was also concerned in the Death of St. Stephen: yet notwithstanding his Zeal in persecuting, he was mercifully, by a miraculous Apparition, on the Road between Jerusalem and Damascus converted to the Faith of Christ, Anno 35, and baptized by Annanias; after which he was called Paul; and having been a very devout and diligent Preacher, and instrumental in bringing many to embrace that holy Doctrine (especially the Gentiles) for about 21 Years together, he was by Command, and in the Presence of Nero, Anno 64, beheaded at Aque Salvie, which we commemorate annually June 29 --- So much for the historical Account of St Paul, --- adly. The Word Shadwell is added not only because it is situated there, but also to distinguish it from other Churches consecrated to the Memory of this Saint.

This Church was first built in 1555, and made Parochial, and distinct from the Parish of St. Sepulchre in the Year 1555; and the Tower has these Dates on it 1571, and 1584.

It is situated on the south side of Upper Shadwell, near the Market: without the Walls, Liberty, and Freedom of the City of London.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's. Value 100 l per Annum, with Fees and Perquisites; not rated in the King's Books, being a new Foundation.

The remarkable Places and Things are, Shadwell Market, and Shadwell Water Works.

In Upper Shadwell is a very handsome Charity School for 30 Boys and 30 Girls; the Boys are clothed, taught to read, write, and cast Accounts, and 3 l. given with each of them when

put out Apprentice. The Girls learn to read, knit, sew, mark, and are cloathed ; and each of them, when put out Apprentice, or to a Trade, has also 3 l. This School is supported by Subscription, and Collection made at the Door of the Church once in every Month, at which Time there is a Charity Sermon.

In Elbow-lane are five Alms-houses handsome Tenements, or containing three Rooms in each Tenement, for the poor Inhabitants of this Parish, founded by Mr. George Baron, Merchant ; who left an Annuity of 3 l. for ever to be distributed at 2 s. per Week, among the Inhabitants of the said Tenements, as does appear by an Inscription on a large Stone on the Front of the said Tenement ; but the poor miserable People who dwell therein, are deprived of this charitable Donation.

In West's-Gardens in New Gravel-lane, is a Workhouse for the Poor.

In Shakespear's-Walk is a Dissenter's Meeting-house, at the back of which is a Charity School for thirty poor Boys of their own Persuasion, who are taught to read, write, and cast Accompts ; and when put out, the Sum of 3 l. is given with each of them. This is done by Subscription and Collection.

No. of Houses in this Parish 1300.

St. Anne's Church, Westminster.

THIS Church takes its Name from being dedicated to St. Anne.

The Parish was taken out of that of St. Martin in the Fields, by Act of Parliament made the 10th of Car. II. Anno 1678, and finished in 1586, by Act of Parliament 1 Jac. II.

It is situate on the west side of Dean-street, in the Liberty of Westminster.

'Tis a Rectory in the Gift of the Bishop of London, Value per A^ct 100 l. but with the Glebe and Surplice Fees worth 100 l. per Ann.

In this Parish are three French Churches; one in Chapel-street; one in Crown-street; one in Rider's-court. This Parish buries its dead in that which is in Chapel street, by A^ct of Parliament, paying the Duties to the Church. The other remarkable Place is Soho-Square.

Here are two Charity Schools; one for fifty Boys, and one for thirty Girls.

No. of Houses are about 1500.

St. Clement's Danes Church.

THIS Church derives its Name from being dedicated to St Clement, one of the Popes of Rome, and the word Danes was added, because Harold, a Danish King, and other Danes were buried here.

The old Church was built at least 730 Years ago, and Mr. Stow says, that between the Years 1609 and 1613, there were laid out in the Repairs of this Church 1593 l. The old Church was taken down in 1680, and Rebuilt at the Charge of the Parishioners, and by the Contributions of other charitable Persons in the Year 1691, Sir Christopher Wren freely and generously bestowing his great Care and Skill towards contriving and building it. In the Year 1719, the Steeple was raised 4 fect, and in 1721 the Churchyard was beautifully pav'd.

It is situated on the north side of the Strand, a little Westward of Temple-Bar, in the Liberty of the Dutchy of Lancaster, in the County of Middlesex.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Earl of Exeter, the Value near 600 l. per Ann. but some
K 3 say

say that not above 400 l. is collected: It is rated in the King's Books at s. l. 7 s. 4 d.

The remarkable Places in this Parish are Lyon's-Inn, New-Inn, and St Clement's-Inn.

In the Upper Church-yard are three Schools, one for 70 Boys, who are taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick by the Master, who is allowed 40 l. per Ann. and Coals and Candles: The Boys are also instructed in the Mathematicks and are taught to sing, by Masters who are paid for teaching them. In the second School are 40 Girls, under a Mistress, who teaches them to read, sew, knit, &c. and she has 10 l. per Ann. besides Coals and Candles: These Girls have also a Singing-Master to teach them, and both Boys and Girls are cloathed in Blue. The third School is the Horn-book school, where 30 Children are taught by the Mistress.

In the Upper Church-yard, there are also six Alms-houses with six Rooms, and twelve poor Women in each House, who are allowed s. s. per Week: And in the Lower Church-yard are five Rooms for poor Women, each of whom have s. s. 6 d. per Week: They have also Coals at Christmas, if they can make Interest to get them.

No. of Houses are 1750.

St. George in Hanover-Square Church.

THIS Church takes its Name from its being dedicated to St. George the Martyr, in Honour of the late King George 1. and the Words Hanover-Square are added to distinguish it from other Churches dedicated to the same Saint, and because it stands near that Place.

The Foundation of this Church was laid in the Year 1711, being one of the 50 new Churches appointed.

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pointed to be built by Act of Parliament; it was consecrated the 13d Day of March 17:4.

It is situated on the east side of Great George-street, in the Liberry of the City of Westminster.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Bishop of London; Value per Ann. upwards of 300 l.

The remarkable Places and Things are, Hanover-Square, Grosvenor-Square, in which is the Effigies of his late Majesty King George I. on Horseback in a Roman Habit, and the Effigies and Horse gilt all over; the Middle of the Square is enclosed with Rails, wherein are Gravel Walks, Trees, Flowers, and Green; and in the Center of it stands the Effigies and Horse. . . . A Chapel in Conduit-street, called Trinity Chapel, and Prayers therein twice a Day. . . . A Chapel in May-Fair, Prayers twice a Week. . . . A Chapel at Knightsbridge, and another lately built near Grosvenor-Square. . . . Part of Hide-Park. . . . Chelsea Water-Works.

Here is a Work-house adjoining to the Burial-Ground near Hide-Park, and upwards of eighty Children are maintained at the Charge of the Parish, 'till the Charity School shall be erected.

No. of Houses are about 1431.

St. James's Westminster Church.

THIS Church was dedicated to St James the Apostle, in Honour of King James II. who in the 1st Year of his Reign, passed an Act constituting the Church Parochial. All the Parish was taken out of St. Martin's in the Fields; the Church and Steeple were erected, for the most part, at the Charge of Henry late Earl of Southampton, and by an Assessment of the Inhabitants, and Owners of Lands, Houses, and Tenements.

ments, within the Limits hereafter mentioned, as they are inserted in the said Act

It is situate on the north side of Jermyn-street, fronting St. James's-Square.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Bishop of London ; but by the above-mentioned Act the Bishop had a Right of Presentation twice, and the Lord Jermyn the third Time, and so alternately to their Heirs and Successors. But the Lord Jermyn, by Deed enrolled in Chancery, gave his Turn of Presentation to the Bishop of London, and his Successors for ever. The Rectory is said to be worth 100 l. per Ann. and the like annual Sum will, in a few Years, come into the Rector's Hands.

The remarkable Places and Things are ; St. James's-Square, which is neatly paved with Heading-stone all over ; in which there is a most curious Basen, (in most Places seven Foot deep) which is Oval. and 150 Feet Diameter ; in the Center thereof is a Pedestal about fifteen Feet square for a Statue of K. William III. on Horseback ; the whole is Invironed with Iron Rails Octogonal or eight Square, and at each Angle without the Rails, is a Stone Pillar about nine Foot high, and a Lamp on the Top : The Gravel Walk within the Rails, is in Breadth from each Angle to the Margin of the Basen, about twenty six Foot. All which was done at the Expence of the Nobility and Gentry inhabiting the East, West and North sides of the Square, who obtained an Act of Parliament for the Performance thereof. Part of King's-Square, commonly called Soho-Square. St. James's-Market. Marlborough-Market. A large Chapel in King's-street, built in 1704, at the sole Expence of Dr. Thomas Tennison, late Archbishop of Canterbury, who endowed the same as hereafter mentioned, viz. There are Prayers and Sermons every Sunday Morning and Afternoon, before

fore Ten and before Three o'Clock; and Prayers every Week Day four times as at the Church, and every Christmas-Day, and other solemn Fasts and Thanksgivings, as at the Church. The Morning Preacher's Salary is 70 l. per Annum; the Afternoon Preacher has 30 l. per Annum, and the two Curates who read Prayers, have 10 l. per Annum each. — In Berwick-street there is a Chapel, in which are Prayers and Sermons every Sunday Morning and Evening before 10, and before 3 o'Clock: Prayers every Week Day at 11 and 3; every Christmas-Day and other solemn Fasts and Thanksgivings, as at the Church. The Morning Preacher has 30 l. per Ann. and the Afternoon Preacher has 20 l. per Annum. — In the same Street is a French Chapel. — A Presbyterian Meeting-house in Swallow-street. — An Anabaptist Meeting-house in Glass-house-street. — An Opera-House, and a Play-House in the Hay-Market, in which there is a Market for Hay and Straw three Days in a Week, viz. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. — Golden-Square.

There is a Charity School in King-street for thirty six Boys, who are the Children of poor Inhabitants for Schooling only, and maintained by the Trust constituted by the before-mentioned Dr Thomas Tennison, late Archbishop of Canterbury: The Master (in Priest's Orders) and a Writing-Master, who attends three Times a Week. — Another over the Watch-house, for forty poor Boys, who are taught to read, write, &c. at the Charge of the Offertory; they are clothed once a Year, put Apprentices when capable, and 40 s. given with each of them; sometimes more, according to the Genius of the Boys, and the Interest that can be made for them. The Master's Salary is 30 l. per Ann. who has a small Lodging Room and allowed Fire and Candles. — The Charity School which was formerly

formerly in Carnaby-street, is removed to a handsome Edifice on the north part of Burlington-Gardens, where eighty Girls are boarded, clothed, taught, and placed out to Service &c. at the Charge of divers Subscribers, and by Collections made at the Church Doors twice in a Year, after the Charity Sermons are ended. This School is in Trust; there is a Clerk to teach to write, and a Mistress belonging to it.

There is a Work-house in the Upper Burial Ground, which cost about 4000 l. in the Building and Furniture; it is capable to contain 300 poor People. Here is a Governor, a Matron, a Clerk to read Prayers twice a Day, a Cook, a Spinning Master, a Laundry Woman, and other inferior Servants. The Boys and Girls who are in this Work-house, are allowed 10 s. each when Apprenticed; here is a Committee held every Wednesday to inspect into the Affairs of the House. There is also a Midwife, who takes care of such Women as are sent thither when they are pregnant, being Parishioners, when the Fathers of the Children cannot be found. When any of the Poor fall Sick, they are removed to the Infirmary, which is in a Street, called the Gravel-Pits, near Broad-street; a Surgeon and an Apothecary attends them, a Matron, and other Servants take care of the Infirmary, and a Clergyman in Priest's Orders, Salary 15 l. per Ann. visits the Sick.

No. of Houses about 4300.

N. B. There is at this Time a very considerable Estate that the Parish is applying for to the Honourable House of Commons left by General Stewart, for particular Uses to this Parish.

St. John the Evangelist Church in Westminster.

THIS Church takes its Name from the Saint to whom it is dedicated, and Westminster is added to distinguish it from other Churches dedicated to the same Saint, this standing in that City.

It was founded in the Year 1721, and finished in the Year 1728.

'Tis situated on the west side of Mill-bank, near the Horse-ferry, in the City of Westminster.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the King, the Value per Ann. is about 140 l.

No. of Houses are about 1600.

St. Margaret Westminster Church.

THIS Church takes its name from being dedicated to St. Margaret, a Virgin, who suffered Martyrdom for the Christian Faith.

It first stood in the Isle of the Old Abbey, and by King Edward the Confessor, was removed to the place where it now stands, for the better Accommodation of the Monks, about the Year 1050; which Church (says Mr. Stow) continued till the Days of Edward I. when the Merchants of the Staple in Westminster, and the Inhabitants of this Parish, new built it all, except the Chancel, which was built by the Abbots of Westminster. This Church, about 200 Years after (in the Reign of Edward IV. says Mr. Weever) was for the most part Re-edified, especially the South Isle, at the Charge of Dame Mary

Mary Billing, Wife of Sir Thomas Billing, Knight; and it was repaired and beautified, Anno 1611, and again, being altered mostly at the Charge of Persons of Quality and others. in the Year 1692. The north Gallery was built Anno Domini 1641, and the south Gallery at the sole Charge of Sir John Cutler, Knight and Baronet, Anno 1681, who gave the same for the Benefit of the Poor of this Parish.

It is situated very near the Abbey, a small Distance north-easterly therefrom, and close to the Sanctuary.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, Value about 400 l. per Ann. But the Rector receives for Tythe 31 l. 18 s. 10 d. that is, for Garden Ground 12 l. 5 s. 4 d. For Pasture Ground 17 l. 4 s. 4 d. For Meadow Ground 1 l. 9 s. 2 d.

The remarkable Places and Things are the Tombs and Monuments in the Abbey of Westminster; Westminster-hall; the Courts of Judicature; the Exchequer; the House of Commons; the Court of Requests; the Painted Chamber; the House of Lords; Lindsey House, Lindsey Lane; Strafford House; Buckingham House; the Canal in St. James's Park; an Infirmary; the New Chapel; a Chapel at the back of Tottenham-street; the Gatehouse; Hell, near Westminster-Hall, a Place very much frequented by Lawyers; a Chapel in Queen's Square.

The King's School or College is situated near the Abbey, and was founded by Queen Elizabeth, Anno 1560, as a Nursery for the Propagation of Religion, and orthodox Literature. To this School belongs; one School Master; a second Master, and four Usher, and forty Scholars, called the King's Scholars; Of these forty, when qualified, six or more are elected yearly in Easter Term, and translated to the Universities, viz. To Trinity College in Cambridge, and to Christ Church

Church in Oxford. They have a very competent Maintenance (the latter for Life) at the College Charge; the former, till they are fitted to serve the Church of State, &c. The Scholars have each a black Gown every Year; and there are four Lords Scholars, (as they are called) who wear purple Gowns, and receive a Stipend yearly from the Treasurer of the College, out of certain Rents, purchased and settled on the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, by John Williams, D. D. sometime Dean of St. Peter's Cathedral, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and Archbishop of York.

The Almonry School was founded by Mr. Emery Hill, where a Mistress has 6 l. per Ann. a House, and a Chaldron of Coals, for teaching poor Children of this Parish.

Near Tothill Fields is a Free School, founded by James Palmer, B. D. for a Master and twenty Boys. The Master has 11 l. and a Chaldron of Coals, per Ann. also a House, and a Gown once in two Years.

In Chapel-street is a Charity School, where about sixty Boys have their Learning and Cloaths, and are put out Apprentices, by Subscription and Collection at the Church Door. These Children wear Blue Coats to distinguish them.

In Tothill side is the Grey Coat Hospital founded by Letters Patent in the Year 1706, for seventy Boys and forty Girls, who are maintained with all Necessaries of Meat, Drink, Washing, Lodging, and Cloaths, and put out Apprentices. And toward the Building of this Hospital Sir Thomas Cross, Bart. and William Green, Esq; gave 50 l.

In Tothill side there is also the Green Coat Hospital, for the poor Fatherless Children of this Parish, founded by K. Charles I. Anno 1633, who endowed it with 50 l. per Ann. which is paid
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out of the Treasury. This Hospital was rebuilt at the Charge of Dr. Busby, and Charles Twitty, Esq; Anno 1700. The late Dutchesse of Somerset gave toward this Hospital 60 l. per Ann. for ever, and Mr. Emmerly Hill, by his Will in the Year 1577, gave 50 l. per Ann. and 100 l. in Monty; and Hugh Squire, Esq; gave 50 l. per Ann.

Lady Ann Dacris's Alms-houses, called Emanuel College, were founded by her the 17th of December. Anno 1602, in the 4th Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. They are for ten poor Men, and ten poor Women, (each of whom has Liberty to bring up one poor Child) according to the Settlement, for 17 of St. Margaret's Parish, two of Hays, and two of the Parishes of Chelsea she gave 100 l. issuing out of the Manor of Beamsburton in the County of York, until the Expiration of a Lease of 99 Years, and afterwards the whole Manor (said to be worth 400 l. per Ann.) is to accrue to augment this Foundation. The 100 l. is paid out of the Chamber of London, and is under the Care and Inspection of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. No Person that is wicked, or cannot say the Creed and ten Commandments in English, or under 50 Years of Age, or who has inhabited less than three Years in one of the said respective Parishes, to be admitted into this Hospital.

In Tothill side is also Mr. George Whitcher's Alms-houses, founded in the Year 1683, for six poor People, who have each 5 l. per Ann. and a Gown. Here is a Chapel for their Use, and he that reads Prayers to the rest has 20 s. more per Ann.

In Tothill side, Westminster, are also twelve Alms-houses, six for Men, and six for Women; founded by Mr. James Palmer, B. D. Anno 1614; they have each 6 l. and a Chaldron of Coals per

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Ann. and a Gown once in two Years. Here is a Chapel for their Use, where he prayed with the poor People twice every Day, and preached twice every Week.

Near these are 2 other Alms-houses founded in the Year 1703 by Mrs. Judith Kifford, Wife of Mr. Thomas Kifford, for 2 decayed, virtuous, poor Gentlewomen; 1 to be chosen out of this Parish, each of whom has 5 l. per Ann.

A little nearer the Chapel in Tothill-fields are 2 large Alms-houses for Men and their Wives, each House has 6 l. per Ann. They were founded and endowed by Nicholas Butler, Esq; in the Year 1671.

Near Tothill-fields are 11 Alms-houses erected out of the Money left by Emmanery-Hill who by his Will in the Year 1672. endowed them for the Maintenance of 6 poor Men and their Wives, and 6 Widows. The single Persons have each 4 l. 16 s. per Ann. and the others 7 l. 4 s. Besides, each has a Gown once in 2 Years, and a Chaldron of Coals yearly.

In the Little Almonry are 11 Alms-houses for poor Men and their Families; to each is paid 6 l. per Ann. by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

In the Wool-staple, towards the easterly end, are 8 Alms-houses for poor People, and to each is paid out of the Treasury 5 l. per Ann. They were founded by Henry VIII in the 35th Year of his Reign.

In Lady-Alley, about the middle of King-street, are 4 Alms-rooms for 4 poor Women, each of whom has 1 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann. paid out of the Treasury.

In or near Petty-France, and the New-Chapel, are 10 Alms-houses, built by Cornelius Vanden, but not being endowed, are inhabited by the Parish Pensioners.

There is in the little Almonry a Workhouse,
L 2 where-

where the poor of this Parish and of St. John the Evangelist, are employed and maintained.

To this Parish belongs a Prison called the Gate-house, where Persons are confined for Debt, by Writ directed to the High Bailiff of Westminster: It is also a Jail for criminal Persons, who have committed any Crime in the City or Liberty of Westminster. Also,

By Fethill-fields is a Bridewell, or House of Correction, adjoining to the east end of the Green Coat Hospital, for such as beg or live idly, or lead loose Lives in this City or Liberty. It is also a Jail for Criminals, who commit Offences within the said City and Liberty, so made by an Act of Parliament in the Reign of Queen Anne.

No. of Houses, which pay to the Poor 1879.

No. of Houses, which do not pay to the Poor, upwards of 450.

Total of Houses upwards of 1350.

St. Martin in the Fields Church.

SO called from its being dedicated to St. Martin, the Bishop and Confessor. He was born at Pavia in Italy, and exercised in Chivalry, but converted his Mother to Christianity: And is said to have wrought many Miracles, when he was Bishop of Tours in France. He died Anno 384, Aged 81 Years. This Church is said to be in the Fields, because there were not any Streets, or Houses near it, when it was first built.

We can give no Account when the last Church was founded, History being silent therein; it was very small till the Year 1607, when the Chancel was taken out of the Church-yard, and built on, and about that time it was repaired and beautified. It was new beautified wholly in the Year 1783, and again in 1791. The enlargement
above.

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above-mentioned was done partly at the Expence of King James I. and Prince Henry his eldest Son, who was then the glorious Hope of England; the rest at the Parish Charge. It was rebuilt, by Act of Parliament, and finished Anno 1725, partly at the Expence of the Owners of Lands, Houses, and Tenements, and partly by the Inhabitants. At the west end are these Words in Capitals.

D. SACRAM AEDEM S. MARTINI PAROCHIANI EXTRUI FECIT. A. D. MDCCXXVI.

And underneath,

JACOBO GIBBS ARCHITECTO:

It is situate on the east side of St. Martin's-lane, a little northerly from the west end of the Strand, in the Liberty of the City of Westminster, and in the County of Middlesex.

'Tis an Impropriation in the Gift of the King, Value per Ann. upwards of 600 l. rated in the King's Books at 11 l.

Remarkable Places and Things are; part of the Privy-garden; part of St. James's-park; the Cockpit; in which is the Treasury, and the Offices of the Secretaries of State, and the Ward-robe, and the Plantation-Office; the Tiltyard Guard; the Horse Guards; Whitehall; the Banqueting-house, built by that famous Architect, Inigo Jones, the west end of which is said to excel all the Pieces of Architecture in the World, both for Order and Beauty; the Royal Tennis-court: The Effigies of King Charles I. in a Roman military Habit on Horseback at Charing-Cross; and the Effigies of King James II. standing on a Pedestal with a Truncheon in his Hand, in the Privy-garden, new cleaned
and

and environed with Iron Rails. by Order of his present Majesty ; also the Lottery-Office in the same Garden ; the Jewel-Office, and the Secretary of War's Office in Whitehall ; the King's Meuse ; a Play-house on the west side of the Hay-market ; a Chapel in Coventry-court ; a Tennis-court in James-street ; part of Leicester-square ; part of the King's Play-house, called the Theatre-Royal, in Drury-lane ; the New-Exchange in the Strand ; the Duke of Somerset's House, opposite to St. Martin's-lane, called Northumberland-house, but rather like a Palace ; a French Chapel in Spring-garden, another in Long's-passage in Orange-street ; a Chapel in Chapel-court in Long-acre ; another in Ruffel-court ; in Oxendon-street ; and 1 in Privy-garden.

In Hungerford-market is a Charity-School, but the Number of Children is uncertain, 'tis supported by Subscription, the Boys are cloathed (some of them maintained) and taught to read, write, and cast Accounts. The Sum of 5 l. is given with each of them, when put Apprentice. The Girls are cloathed and taught to work, knit, and sew, 5 l. 10 s. is given with each of them, when put out to Service, &c.

In Castle-street by the Meuse is a Free-School, erected and endowed by that truly charitable Divine Dr. Thomas Tennison: late Archbishop of Canterbury ; over which School there's a fine Library.

Adjoining to the School is a New Work-house for employing the Poor,

No. of Houses about 5000.

St. Mary le Strand Church.

THE 1st Church of St. Mary le Strand, was situate on the south side of the Strand, opposite

posite to the present Church. and was pull'd down by Edward Duke of Somerset, Uncle to Edward VI. and Lord Protector, Anno 1549, who promised to build the Parishioners a new Church, but did not perform it. So that they were obliged sometimes to join themselves to the Church of St. Clement Dances, and afterwards to the Chapel in the Savoy, until a new Church was built.

The present Church of St. Mary le Strand takes its Name from the Virgin Mary, to whom it was dedicated, and from its situation.

The first Stone of the Foundation was laid on the 15th of February 1714, and the Steeple, being the last part of the Church, was finished the 17th of September 1717. But was not consecrated until the 1st of January 1721. It is the first of the 51 New Churches, ordered to be built by Act of Parliament.

It is situated on the easterly side of the Strand, where the May-pole stood formerly.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the King, Value 215 l. besides Fees, 100 l. being settled by Act of Parliament, and paid by the King, and 116 l. raised by a Pound-rate, at 1 d. in the Pound, on the Parishioners. The Rector has also a House, valued at 50 l. per Ann. which stands in Charles-street, near Covent-garden, but is in this Parish by Virtue of the aforesaid Act.

Here are 2 Gift Sermons yearly; 1 on the 6th of September, the Gift of Mrs. Loveday; the other on the 17th of October, the Gift of Mrs. Edwards, and 2 Charity-Sermons, for the better support of 20 poor Boys.

The Benefactions to the Poor are 6 l. for ever to 20 poor Widows, the Gift of Mrs. Loveday; and 4 l. for ever to be distributed among poor Widows, the Gift of Mrs. Edwards.

The Remarkable Places are; the Royal-Palace, commonly called Somerset-house, and Exeter-Exchange both in the Strand. In Change-court

court is a House, inhabited by Grecian Priests, where they perform divine Service on Sundays.

In Denham-yard in this Parish is a Charity-School for 20 poor Boys, who are taught to read, write, &c. and are cloathed in Grey, and have from 40s to 5 l. given when put out Apprentice ; all by Subscription of the Parishioners ... There is another for twenty poor Girls, who are taught to read, knit, sew, &c. and are cloathed in striped Gowns, by a Society : This last School is in Swan-yard, and the Girls go to the Savoy Chapel

No. of Houses 165.

The Precinct of the Savoy.

THE Savoy takes its Name from Peter Earl of Savoy, who built a large House here, Anno 1145, and gave it to the Fraternity of Mountjoy, of whom Queen Eleanor, Wife of Edward III. purchased it for her Son, the Duke of Lancaster. When it came into the Hands of Henry VII. he founded here an Hospital, and called it the Hospital of St John Baptist ; and Mr. Weaver says, that the following Inscription was over the great Gate.

*Hospitium hoc inopi turba Savoia vocatum,
Septimus Henricus fundavit ab imo Solo.*

This Hospital consisted of a Master and four Brethren, who were to be in Priest's Orders, and officiate in their Turns, and they were to stand alternately at the Gate of the Savoy, and if they saw any Person who was an Object of Charity, they were obliged to take him in, and feed him. If he proved to be a Traveller, he was entertained for one Night, and a Letter of Recommendation, with as much Money given him, as would defray his Expences to the next Hospital.

The Savoy has been reduced to Ashes several times, particularly by Wat Tyler and Jack Cade ; and at other times by Accident. This

This Hospital was suppressed in the seventh Year of Edward VI. and the Furniture given to the Hospitals of Bridewell, St. Thomas. &c. but falling afterward into the Hands of Queen Mary I. she new founded and endowed it plentifully; and it was under the Care of a Master and four Brethren in Holy Orders, and a Receiver of the Rents, who was also the Porter, and locked the Gates every Night; and he chose a Watchman. In this State it continued till Dr. Killegrew was appointed Master, of whom more hereafter.

The original Rents amounted to Twenty Two Thousand Pounds per Ann. which being deemed too large an Endowment, An Act of Resumption was obtained in the 4th and 15th of Philip and Mary, so that the Lands reverted to the Crown. But they who had taken Leases from the Master of the Savoy, had their Lands confirmed to them for ever, upon the Payment of twenty Years Purchase; a Reserve being made of 800 or 1000 l. a Year in Perpetuity for the Master and four Brethren, &c. and in the Front of the House, now inhabited by Charles Collins, Esq; the King's Distiller, which was part of the great Gate of the Savoy. (a sumptuous and noble Building in those Days) was placed the Effigies of St. John the Baptist, curiously carved in Stone, and at full Length.

The Chapel in the Savoy (which is very erroneously called St Mary le Savoy) is properly the Chapel of St. John the Baptist; it is all Stone Work and seems to be of great Antiquity by its Aspect. It was repaired with great Cost and Beauty in the Year 1600, and the Gallery at the west end was built in the Year 1613. It was again repaired Anno 1711, at the sole Charge of his late Majesty King George I. who also enclosed the Burial Ground with a strong Brick

Brick Wall. and added a Door to it, half of which consists of Iron-work.

The Inhabitants of St. Mary le Strand, after their Church was pulled down to enlarge the Garden belonging to Somerset-House, congregated here for many Years; but when Dr. Killigrew was made Master, he would not permit them to frequent this Chapel, till they had signed an Instrument, whereby they renounced their having any Right or Property in, or to the said Chapel, or any Part of the Savoy, and then he allowed them to make Collections at the Chapel-Door, nine Months in the Year, for the Support of their own Poor. --- The Doctor soon broke the old Constitution, and not only appointed two Overseers, (one to be chosen by himself, and the other by the Inhabitants of the Precinct) but he also set up a Vestry (without Authority) to consist of a Master and fourteen Inhabitants. By virtue of his Patent he had Liberty to grant Leases for three Lives or Ninety One Years, which he did by taking Fines, and reserving only a small Quit-Rent, to the Diminution of the annual Income of the Hospital.

Soon after the Doctor's decease, viz. in the 1st Year of the Reign of the late Q. Anne, Commissioners were appointed to visit the Hospital, who were seven Lords Spiritual and as many Lords Temporal: The Commission was opened by Sir Nathan Wright, then Lord Keeper of the Great-Seal; and three of the Brethren, or Chaplains, were discharged, because they had other Benefices; as was also the fourth, by reason he was a Teacher of a Separate Congregation. The last mentioned Chaplain was put in by Dr Killigrew, though he knew that he was a Dissenting Preacher.

Some time after this, Dr. Prat, who was Chaplain of this Hospital, endeavoured to obtain an Act of Parliament to have it dissolved, and to be

be made Parochial, the Bill passed the House of Commons, but meeting with great Opposition from the Chancellors of the two Universities, from the Bishops, and other Lords, it was thrown out of their House.

The Chapel is situate by the Church-yard of the Savoy, which stands between the south side of the Strand, and the Thames, and in the County of Middlesex.

It is in the Gift of the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of the Treasury for the Time being.

The Value is uncertain, but computed to be worth by Fees, Dues, &c. 80 l. per Ann.

Several of the Inhabitants of the Precinct obliterated their Names, which had been inserted in the Chapel-Books, because they did not approve such Methods as were pursued, fearing that they might be called to an Account for irregular Proceedings. Several live Rent-free, and have done so for many Years, no-body appearing to make any demand of them.

The Remarkable Places and Things are; 2 German Churches, 1 of which is a Calvinist, and the other a Lutheran; 1 French Church, and 1 Quakers-Meeting. Barracks for 500 Soldiers, the Savoy-Prison for Deserters and other Delinquents of the Army, and for securing the Recruits. Here is also an handsome Infirmary for such of the Guards as fall sick, and for 3 or 4 Officers.

No of Houses in this Precinct are 76.

St. Paul's Covent-Garden Church.

THIS Church is so called from its being dedicated to the Saint of that Name, and the place of its situation is added to distinguish it from other Churches, which bear the same Name.

It

It was first a Chapel of ease to St. Martin's Church and founded by Francis Earl of Bedford, about the Year 1545, and by Act of Parliament 12 Car. II. Anno 1660 made Parochial, and repaired in the Year 1668.

It is situated on the west side of Covent-Garden Square, having a large Aperture into Bedford-Street, in the Liberty of Westminster.

'Tis a Rectory in the Gift of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, the value about 350 l. per Ann. more hath been made of it, viz. a House given to the Rector by the Patron with a Stipend of 100 l. per Ann. and 150 l. assessed on the Inhabitants, Householders of the Parish by Act of Parliament, (Bedford House excepted) the residue arises by Surplice Fees belonging to him.

By the same Act there is also raised 100 l. for Salaries for the Curate Assistant, Clerk, and Sextons, viz. to the Curate 50 l. to the Clerk 30 l. to the Sextons, 10 l. all chosen by the Patron and Rector, and the Clerk and Sextons may be nominated yearly by them.

Remarkable Places and Things are; Covent-Garden Market; Covent-Garden Square; the Piazzas; the Hum-Mum or Bagnio.

In this Parish are 2 Charity-Schools, maintained by Subscription, 1 for 30 Boys, which is kept under the Belfry, who are taught to read, write, and cast Accounts, are cloathed, and have 5 l. given to put each of them Apprentice; the Master's Salary is 25 l. per Ann. — The other is for 20 Girls, who are cloathed, taught to work, read and write, and have 5 l. given to put each of them out Apprentice to do all manner of Household Work; the Mistress's Salary is 31 l. per Ann. and she finds a School-Room. —

Mr. Welton founded a School in Parker's-lane for the Use of this Parish and the Parishes of St. Martin, and St. Giles, viz. 5 Scholars of this Parish, 20 of St. Martin's, and 55 of Giles's, and

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and for the Maintenance thereof devised Lands and Tentments, which are situate in Parkers-lane; but for want of Repairs, or by Mismanagement, or other cause, they are now discontinued. The Master had 10 l. per Ann. and 10 s. yearly to buy a Gown.

No. of Houses upwards of 600.

St. Peter's Church within the Tower;
or, *S. Petri ad Vincula infra Tur-*
rim.

IT is situate within the Walls of the Tower of London at the north-west Angle of Northumberland-Walk, fronting the Parade, but whether within the Liberty of the City, or in any County, is not certain: Tho' the Judges gave their Opinion in the Case of the Murther of Sir Thomas Overbury, that the Fact was done within the Liberty of the City; but this has been often contested by the Lord Mayors, and Governours of the Tower, if Mr. Stow and others may be credited.

Some will have this Tower to have been first built by Julius Cesar, others, more certain, by William the Conqueror, when this Church was probably founded:

It is a Parochial Church, the Living or Rectory in the Gift of the King, Value about 60 l. per Ann. paid by the King to the Minister of the Garrison, rated in the King's Books at 10 l. 3 s. 4 d.

The Remarkable Places and Things are: the White-Tower, the Ordinance-Office, the Jewel-House, the Horse-Armory, the Grand Store-House, the New or Small-Armory, Barracks, for 300 Soldiers, a New Guard-Room, the Royal-Mint, the Arsenal, the Court and Office of Records, the Prison, the Foss or Ditch, which

M

in

in some Places is 120 Feet over. In the Tower also are kept Lions, and other Beasts of Prey. Traitors Gate.

The Liberty of Norton-Falgate,

THIS Liberty, which of a very antient Date is said to belong to the Parish of St. Faith, by St. Paul's, but the Ancients of this Liberty say that it is Extra-Parochial, because they maintain their own poor, Marry and Bury where they please. But tho' part of the Liberty may be so, yet the whole is not; for part of Long-alley, Hog-lane, and Blossom-street, pay towards the Maintenance of the Poor of St. Leonard Shoreditch, in which Parish they stand, but as to Watch and Ward they pay to this Liberty.

Over the Watch-house, in Norton-Falgate, is a Free-School for the Children of the Liberty who are taught to read, write, and cast Accounts, this is done by Subscription.

In Blossom-street is a Charity-School for 25 Girls, who are taught to read, knit, sew, and mark; they make their own Cloaths, and wear light Cinnamon Colour Gowns. The Mistress has a House, in which the School is kept. is allowed two Chaldren of Coale a Year, 10 l. a Year and one Guinea for instructing the Girls in Psalmody. All this done by Subscription and Collection at the Tabernacle-Door, once in every Quarter of the Year, when Charity-Sermons are preached for the Benefit of these poor Girls.

In Porters fields are 6 very handsome Alms-houses, each House containing two Rooms; in the middle is the following Inscription on an Oblong piece of Marble,

THESE

THESE ALMS-HOUSES

Were erected and endowed

By the Charity of

NICHOHLAS GARRET, Esq

Deceased, a Member of the

Company of **WEAVERS** in

LONDON.

For the Reception of Six

Poor Members of the

Said Company

ANNO DOMINI

MDCCXXIX.

John Johnson,

Benjamin Borroughs,

| **Bailiffs.**

Peter Uccox,

Joseph Humble,

| **Wardens.**

No. of Houses about 120.

*Of the Civil Government of the City of
London.*

THIS City. in the Time of the Romans
was grounded by a Prefect, for above 400
Years. In the Time of the Saxons the
Name was changed into a Portreeve, or Guar-
dian. and sometimes Provost of London. After
the coming in of the Normans, the chief Ma-
gistrate was called Bailivus; that is, Commissioner,
or one that hath Commission to govern others;
and there were sometime two Bailiffs in London.

M. 2

till

At King Richard the First, in the Year 1189, changed the Name of Bailiff into Mayor.

The first Lord Mayor was Henry Fitz-Alwin, Draper, who continu'd in the Mayoralty from the First of Richard the First, until the 11th of King John, which was above Twenty Four Years. He was interred in the Parish Church of St. Mary Bothaw near to London-Stone, the Parish in which he dwelt.

I shall now proceed to give a brief Account of this great Magistrate.

The Lord Mayor of the City of London, upon the Death of the King, is the prime Person of England, and when King James I. came to take Possession of the English Crown, Sir Robert Lee, then Lord Mayor of the City of London, subscribed before all the Great Officers of the Crown, and all the Nobility:

He keeps a rich and plentiful Table; and it is recorded that Henry Picard, Lord Mayor of London, in the 1st Year of Edward III. feasted four Kings at one Time at his Table, viz The King of England the King of France, the King of Cyprus, and the King of Scotland, and other noble Personages; and the Kings of England at this Time honour the Lord Mayor with their Companies the first Lord Mayor's Day after coming to the Crown.

When he appears abroad in publick he is always in long Robes richly furred, being Purple or Scarlet Cloath, and over his Robes a Hood of black Velvet, which is said to be a Badge of a Baron of the Realm, with a great Chain of Gold about his Neck, or Collar of SS's, with a great rich Jewel pendent hereon, with many Officers walking before, and on all Sides of him, but more especially on the 19th of October, when he goes to Westminster in his Barge, accompanied by all the Aldermen, all his Officers, the

the several Companies, or Corporations in their grand Barges, with their Arms, Colours and Streamers, and after taking a solemn Oath to be true to the King, returns in like manner to Guildhall, where is prepared for him and his Brethren a sumptuous Dinner.

Tho' the Mayor of London is always a Citizen, yet is of high Repute and Esteem, that in all Writing and Speaking to him, the Title of Lord is prefixed, which is given to none others; but either to Noblemen, Bishops, Judges, and of later Times to the Mayors of York, or to some of the highest Officers of the Realm: He is also, for his great Dignity, usually Knighted by the King before the Year of his Mayoralty be expired. The Lord Mayor, on the Day of the King's Coronation, claims to be chief Butler, and to bear the Cup amongst the highest Nobles in the Kingdom, which serve on that Day in their Office.

His Domestick Attendance is very Honourable. The four Officers that wait on him are reputed Esquires by their Places, viz.

The Sword Bearer, who hath the Government of all his Household.

The Common Hunt, who keepeth a good Kennel of Hounds for the Lord Mayor's Recreation abroad.

The Common Crier, or Mace Bearer.

The Water Bailiff.

Two Marshalls, who have six Men under them in Liveries.

There are also three Sergeant Carvers, three Sergeants of the Chamber, a Serjeant and Yeoman of the Channell, four Yeomen of the Water-side, one under Water-Bailiff, two Yeomen of the Chamber, six young Men, two Mead Waghers, and two Yeomen of the Wood-wharfs.

There are Twenty Six Aldermen, who preside over the Twenty Six Wards of this City : When any of these die, the Wardmore return two, and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen choose one out of the two so returned by the Ward ; and if any so chosen refuse to hold, he is usually fined 500.l.

All the Aldermen that have been Lord Mayors, and the three eldest Aldermen that have not arrived to that honourable Estate. and all that have served the Office of Sheriff, are by their Charter Justices of the Peace

The two Sheriffs of this City are also Sheriffs of the County of Middlesex, and are annually chosen by the Livery of London, in the Guildhall, upon Midsummer-Day, a high Privilege, among many others, anciently granted to this City by several Kings and Queens of this Kingdom, but they are not sworn till Michaelmas-Eve, and are soon after presented at the Exchequer, to be approved by the Barons. and sworn ; after which they enter upon their Office : If either of the Persons so chosen refuse to hold, he incurs a Penalty of 500.l. to the City, and forty Marks to the Ministers of the several Prisons, unless he will swear himself not worth 15000 l.

In the Year 1199 King John granted the Sheriff-Wick of London and Middlesex to the City, as King Henry the 1st before had done. for the Sum of 500 l. a Year, which is paid into the Exchequer to this Day. He gave them also Authority to choose and deprive their Sheriffs at Pleasure.

The Sheriffs have sixteen Sergeants and every Sergeant his Yeoman, and six Clerks, viz. A Secondary, a Clerk of the Papers, and four other Clerks, besides the Under-Clerks, their Stewards, Butlers, Porters, and others in their Household.

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The Tradesmen of London are divided into Companies, or Corporations, and are so many Bodies Politick: Of these there are Twelve, called the chief Companies; and he that is chosen Lord Mayor must be free of one of these Companies; which are as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Mercers. | 7. Merchant Taylors. |
| 2. Grocers. | 8. Haberdashers. |
| 3. Drapers. | 9. Salters. |
| 4. Fishmongers. | 10. Ironmongers. |
| 5. Goldsmiths. | 11. Vintners. |
| 6. Skinners. | 12. Clothworkers. |
- All these Twelve Companies have fine Halls.

There are besides Seventy Four Companies, or Corporations, all enjoying large Privileges, by Royal Charters granted to them, and most of them fair Halls to meet in.

GUILDHALL

THIS is the great Court of Judicature for the City of London, it being a stately Building, and is richly adorned with Pictures and Tapestry.

Of the several Courts.

THE Hustings Court being the greatest Court of Judicature within the City, as that of the Common-Council is of its Legislature, is a very ancient Court of Record, where all Lands, and Tenements, Rents and Services within the City and Liberties of London, are pleadable in the Hustings.

The Judges of this Court are the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs for the Time being; and when any
Matters.

Matters of Consequence are to be try'd in this Court, the Recorder sits with them to direct them in Points of Law, and to give Judgment, &c.

This Court is held every Tuesday, unless it be upon Holidays, and other particular Times, when by the Custom of the City no Hustings is to be kept.

Of the Lord Mayor's Court.

THE Lord Mayor's Court, commonly called the Mayor's Court in London, is a Court of Record, and is held fronting the Steps as you go into Guildhall. The Recorder is Judge of this Court, but the Mayor and Aldermen may sit as Judges with him if they please: This Court is held by Custom, and all the Proceedings are before the Mayor and Aldermen. The Sheriffs of London may in like manner sit with the Judges of the Sheriffs Court.

This Court is not only a Court of Law, but also a Court of Equity, like the Court of Exchequer at Westminster.

In this Court all manner of Actions may be entered and try'd by a Jury as in other Courts, for any Matters whatsoever arising within the Liberties of London, to any Value as for Debt, at the Plaintiff's Suit; Debt at the Chamberlain's Suit; Debt upon a Penal Statute, Trespass, Account, Covenant, &c. There are only four Attorneys belonging to this Court, who upon their Admission by the Court of Aldermen, take an Oath for the observing such Things as are therein mentioned.

The manner of entering Actions in this Court are different from the Sheriffs Court: For you cannot enter an Action in this Court at any one of the Compters, but must go to one of the

Four

Four Attorneys, and enter your Action with him.

When your Action is entered by the Attorney or his Clerk, you must not employ any one of the Sheriffs Officers to attest the Defendant; but give your Action, or Note thereof to one of the Sergeants at Mace belonging to the Mayor and Aldermen.

There are six Sergeants belonging to this Court, who are for the generality Men of good Fortune and Character, and do not belong to either of the Sheriffs. Most of them attend daily at the Mayor's Court Office over the West-part of the Royal Exchange. If you give any of them a Note of your Action he will arrest the Defendant; and if the Defendant cannot find Bail, the Officer will carry him to one of the Compters, that being the Prison as well for this Court as the Sheriffs Court; which Imprisonment and the Cause thereof, is constantly recorded in a publick Book, called, *The Nisi Prius* Book by the Attorney that entered the Action: But if the Party arrested find Bail, the eldest of the four Attorneys must take the same, he being Clerk of the Bails; and in case he shall take insufficient Bail, and the Defendant do abscond, the Plaintiff may, after he hath a Judgment for his Debt or Damages, compel the Clerk of the Bails to pay the same Debt or Damages by Petition to the Court of Aldermen or Mr. Recorder.

An Action entered in this Court will remain in Force for ever. altho' no Proceedings be had thereupon; whereas an Action entered at either of the Compters dies in sixteen Weeks time. And the Charge of entering an Action in this Court, is but Four Pence, besides the King's Duty; and may be brought to a Tryal for 30 s. Expence, and in Fourteen Days time; whereas in the Sheriffs Court they require more Time, and much more Money.

If there happen to be six Weeks time between the putting in Bail to an Action in this Court, and the Time of the Defendants Plea, in such Case the Defendant cannot remove the same Action or Suit into any other Court.

An Action begun in this Court cannot be removed into the Sheriffs Court; but an Action commenced in the Sheriffs Court, may be removed into this Court, either by the Plaintiff or Defendant, at any time before a Jury is sworn to try the Cause.

An Attachment made in this Court will continue in force for ever; so that the Plaintiff may proceed thereon at his Pleasure. But an Attachment made in the Sheriffs Court is not in force longer than 14 Weeks. An Attachment for Monies may be made and condemned in this Court in five Days time, if by Consent, or if no Opposition shall be made; and if it be in the Plaintiff's own Hands, may be finished for 12 s. Charge (besides the King's Duty) the Officers Fees included: And if in a Third Person's Hands may be condemned for 15 s. Charge, the Officers Fees included. Whereas in the Sheriff's Court an Attachment cannot be made and condemned under three Weeks time, or thereabouts, altho' by Consent; and the Charge is usually above one third part more than is demanded or taken in this Court for condemning an Attachment.

It is the Custom of this City, that every Month there shall be a new Jury to try Causes in this Court and the Sheriffs, and they shall be returned by the several Wards in the City, at their Wardmote Inquests every Christmas; which they constantly do by an Indenture under their Hands and Seals; in which Indenture they also return the Names of the Common-Council Men, Constables and Scavengers. And the particular Ward appointed to serve as Jurymen for every Month, are divided as followeth:

The

The Wards of Algate, Portsoken, and Cornhill, serve for the Month of January.

The Ward of Cheap, for February.

The Wards of Bassishaw, Cripplegate-within, and Cripplegate-without, for March.

The Wards of Vintry, and Bread-street, for April.

The Wards of Tower and Billingsgate, for May.

The Ward of Farringdon-without for June.

The Ward of Bridge for July.

The Wards of Aldersgate, Coleman-street, and Broad-street for August.

The Wards of Farringdon-within, and Castle-baynard, for September.

The Wards of Queenhithe, Dowgate and Wallbroke, for October.

The Wards of Langbourn, and Lime-street, for November.

The Wards of Candlewick, Cordweyner, Bishopsgate, for December.

After the Names are returned by the several Wards, the Town Clerk writes them into a Book, and gives the Officers of this Court a Copy thereof; and also gives a Copy to the Officers of the Sheriffs Court, the same Jury serving for both Courts.

And the Persons so returned, and no others, must serve as Jury-men both in this Court and the Sheriffs Court; except in some special Cases, where the Court, upon Motion, shall order a Jury of Merchants, and in such Case the Town Clerk returns their Names.

This Court is likewise a Court of Equity for any Matters within London and the Liberties thereof, and is held before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen; but the Recorder sits as Judge to determine such Matters: Yet the Lord Mayor and Aldermen may sit there, if they please, and determine

determine the Matters depending, as they have formerly done in special Cases.

Of the Sheriffs Courts.

EACH Sheriff holds a Court in Guildhall every Wednesday and Friday, for Actions entered at Wood-street Compter; and every Thursday and Saturday for Actions entered at the Poultry-Compter.

There are eight Attorneys belonging to these Courts, who of right ought to have three Fees in every Cause that is or shall be brought to Tryal, viz A Fee for the Appearance, a Fee at Issue, and a Fee upon Summons for Tryal: But if the Cause shall be summoned more than once, he is to have a Fee upon every Summons.

An Attorney's Fee in this Court is but 1 s. 8 d.

The Attornies of these Courts are admitted by the Court of Aldermen.

There are two Prothonotaries, two Secondaries, two Clerks of the Papers, and eight Clerk Sitters belonging to these Courts.

The Secondaries allow and return all Writs brought to remove Causes out of the Courts.

The Clerks of the Papers File and Copy all Declarations upon Actions in these Courts.

The Prothonotaries do draw and engross all such Declarations.

The Clerk-sitters enter Actions and Attachments, and take Bails and Verdicts.

The Attorneys have not the Custody of any Record belonging to these Courts; there Business is only to take there Fees due to them in every Cause, and to give their Clients Notice of Declarations and Trials, and to advise when and what to plead.

All Subpoena for Witnesses to appear in this Court,

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Courts, are made by the Clerks belonging to the Judges of these Courts.

In these Courts may be tried Actions of Debt, Case, Trespass, Accompt and Covenants broken; as also Attachments and Sequestrations, as before is observed.

If either Party shall have a Witness that cannot stay in London till the Day of Tryal, his Testimony may be taken in Writing; which will be allowed as good Evidence.

The Way of examining such Witness is thus: First, his Name and Place of Abode must be delivered in Writing to the adverse Attorney; and then he must be examined and sworn by the eldest Attorney in the Mayor's Court, whose Fee for the Examination and Copy is 3 s. 4 d.

After Examination the adverse Attorney may have a Copy thereof, for which he must pay 1 s.

The two eldest Clerks of the Courts are Attorneys of the Pye-Powder Court held during the three first Days of Bartholomew Fair, for the examining and trying all Suits brought for petty Matters and Offences there committed contrary to the Proclamation infra; which Proclamation the Lord Mayor and Aldermen do annually cause to be made for the better regulating the said Fair.

The Sheriffs of London are in Law but one Sheriff, and the one is not of London and the other of Middlesex, as is commonly supposed.

The Chamberlain's Court or Office.

THE Chamberlain of London keeps his Office in the Chamber of Guildhall of the Right Hand as you go up the Step under the Place where the two Giants stand, and is entrusted not only with the Orphans Money, but with all the City Cash; he is annually elected upon Midsummer
N Day,

Day but very rarely removed, and gives good Security to the Court of Aldermen to pay, and make good whatsoever Cash shall be delivered to him, and once every Year gives an Account to Auditors appointed and chosen for that Purpose: He is also entrusted with the City Leases; and all Bonds and Securities taken by the Court of Aldermen for Orphans and other Money.

He attends at his Office in the Chamber of Guildhall, usually about twelve o'Clock, except Saturdays and sometimes Mondays, to make Free, Inroll, Turn-over, and hear Complaints.

The following Instructions to all Persons that have Business to do in the above Office, we hope will not be unacceptable to them.

Of an Apprentice's Age when bound.

THE Master is to take care that the Person he binds is above the Age of Fourteen, and under twenty one; for if the Apprentice should be under Fourteen at the time of his binding, or above Twenty one; or if he be bound for a less Term than Seven Years, his Indenture will not stand good; and if he is bound for eight, nine, or ten Years, and is inrolled, he will be obliged to serve the full Term, or an Action will lie against the Apprentice for Breach of Covenant.

Of inrolling Apprentices.

THE next thing the Master is to be careful of observing, is the Inrolling the Apprentice within the first Year of his Time before the Chamberlain of London; if the Master shall neglect to inroll him within the first Year, then

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then such Apprentice may sue out his Indenture, and turn himself over to another Master, without shewing any other Cause than not being inrolled in the first Year; so that by this Neglect of a Master's he suffers the Apprentice to become Masterless in some Respects, such as threatening him with going away in case he should chide him; the which, if he is good for any thing, he knows his Master will not choose; so that by this Omission the Master is often injured, and the Apprentice ruin'd.

A further Inconvenience attends a Master's not inrolling his Apprentice in the first Year which is this; he is liable at the Admission of his Apprentice into the Freedom of the City of London (when his Time is expired) to pay such reasonable Fine as the Chamberlain shall think fit for such his Neglect.

If an Apprentice shall refuse to be inrolled within the first Year, his Master may within that Time, go to the Chamberlain's Office and direct a Summons to be served upon him, which will cost One Shilling; and then he must appear before the Chamberlain, and shew Cause why he will not be inrolled according to the Custom of the City of London; and if he does not shew sufficient cause and will not consent, the Chamberlain will inroll him without it.

A great many Masters neglect inrolling their Apprentices, for which they give the following Reasons:

That if they inroll them they are bound to keep them if they should be Thieves or Gamesters; but if they are not inrolled they can turn them away at their Pleasure; but this a very great Mistake: For if an Apprentice is not inrolled, and the Master turn him away, the Apprentice may bring his Action upon the Covenants in his Indenture, and recover Damages from Time to Time against the Master. And if the Appren-

tice be inrolled and turned away, he must take the same Course against his Master: Also, if the Apprentice be a Thief, or a Gamester, or absent himself from his Master's Service, or refuse to obey his Master's lawful Commands; in any of these Cases the Master may as lawfully turn him away when he is inrolled as when he is not; for the Inrollment is no Obligation upon the Master to keep his Apprentice more than before when he was not inrolled.

Every Master for this Cause ought to inroll his Apprentice, otherwise he disappoints his Father, who possibly paid him a considerable Sum of Money with his Son Apprentice, and if he knows he may leave his Master's Service when he pleases, which very often happens, and takes bad Courses, the Father loses both Son and Money, which might have been prevented by his being inrolled.

How to proceed against an unruly Apprentice.

IF any Apprentice shall be disorderly, or has neglected his Master's Business, his Master may go to the Chamberlain's Office, and upon paying One Shilling, a Yeoman of the Chamber will serve a Summons upon him, and he must appear before the Chamberlain to answer the Complaint his Master makes against him; but if he should not appear according to the Time mentioned in the Summons, Mr. Chamberlain will send one of his Officers to fetch him, and then he will certainly be punished for neglecting to come according to his Order.

Of Turning over.

WHEN a Master gives his Consent that his Apprentice shall be turned over to another of the same Trade (but that cannot be done without the Apprentice likewise consents) the Apprentice must first be turned over before the Company where he was bound, and then turned over before the Chamberlain; otherwise an Apprentice being only turned over by the Company, it is no Obligation upon the second Master to keep such Apprentice, nor is he obliged to serve such second Master, but may leave his Service at his Pleasure, by suing out his Indentures against his first Master, which may be done without giving the second any Notice thereof; and therefore it is absolutely necessary that all Apprentices should be turned over before the Chamberlain, for thereby the first Master is discharged from him, and the second obliged to keep him; and he will be obliged to serve the second Master the full Term of his Indentures, altho' the same were made for eight, nine, or ten Years.

Freemens Widows may take Apprentices.

Freemens Widows may take Apprentices, and they lie under the same Obligation of serving them as if they were bound to Freemen of the City of London.

If an Exchange Woman or Sempstress, that hath a Husband free of London, take a Maid Apprentice, such Apprentice must be bound to the Husband, and not for less than Seven Years, and may be inrolled as before, and made Free at the Expiration of her Time, in case she continue so long unmarried.

*Penalty on Freeman for testifying falsely,
shewn in several Cases.*

I Would advise every Freeman to take particular Care not to make an Apprentice Free of London, by testifying for his Service, unless such Apprentice shall have really served him; for if he shall privately turn his Apprentice over to a Foreigner, and let the Apprentice serve such Foreigner, and testify to the Chamberlain that the Apprentice served a Freeman; in such Case the Master and Apprentice may be disfranchised, (that is, the Loss of their Freedom) and fined at the Pleasure of Mr Recorder; and Mr. Chamberlain may, in such case, cause the Freeman's Shop to be shut up.

If a Freeman shall make his Apprentice Free by testifying he has served him the full Term of Seven Years, and it shall appear he has not, both the Master and the Apprentice may be disfranchised, upon an Information brought against them before the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, by the Common Serjeant of the City, in whose Name all Informations of that Nature must be brought, and he must peruse and sign the same, for which, in all ordinary Cases, his Fees is twenty Shillings; but in extraordinary Cases double or treble that Sum.

The Master in such Case ought to be disfranchised for testifying an Untruth contrary to his Oath as a Freeman, part of which Oath is not to take an Apprentice for a less Term than Seven Years. So that if a Freeman well considers his Oath, he will not do any Act contrary thereto, either for Lucre to himself, or to pleasure another.

The following are Presidents.

IN the Mayoralty of Sir Henry Garway, one Thomas Bathfield testified before the Chamberlain that he had served nine Years with his Master William Benzet; for which Term he was bound and inrolled, and thereupon obtained his Freedom: But, in a short time after, the Matter being discovered, he was disfranchised because he had not served his Master the full Term of nine Years.

When Sir Robert Parkhurst was Mayor, one William Morrice, a Freeman of London, was disfranchised for taking an Apprentice, and contracting he should serve but five Years, and for antedating the Indenture, and making it for seven Years, contrary to his Oath taken when he was made free.

In the time of Sir James Pemberton, Mayor, one William Whitwell, an Officer, and Thomas Clark, Freemen of London, were disfranchised for fraudulently procuring one John Lamott the Son of an Alien, to be made a Freeman of London in the Weavers Company, and they were fined twenty Pounds a piece, and their Shop Windows were ordered to be shut up by Mr. Chamberlain.

The foregoing Presidents of Disfranchisements, &c. seem consonant to Law, but there has been a Precedent of disfranchising one for that he was married within the Term of his Apprenticeship.

When Sir Richard Gurney was Mayor, one John Wood, who had served Seven Years with John Alse, came before the Chamberlain, and testified that he was not married within the said Term, and thereupon obtained the Freedom; but was afterwards disfranchised, be-

cause it appeared he was married before the said Term expired.

But it has since been resolved in the Courts at Westminster, that an Apprentice marrying within the Term, shall be no cause for his Disfranchisement, or loss of Freedom; but he shall have a Mandamus, directing the Mayor, &c to make him free, notwithstanding his said Marriage.

An Apprentice being inrolled, may be discharged from his Master for the following Causes.

IF an Apprentice be inrolled, he may be discharged from his Master for the following Causes; such as beating him unreasonably without just Cause; or if he should refuse to find him sufficient Necessaries; for if a Parent or Friend of the Apprentice's should promise to find him Cloths, and they should fail, the Master is obliged to do it by the Covenant of his Indenture; or if the Master turn the Apprentice out of his Service, or leaves off his Trade, or shall neglect to instruct or cause his Apprentice to be instructed, or turn him away; whereas many believe that if an Apprentice be inrolled, he cannot be discharged from his Master for any Cause whatsoever; and when such Apprentice is legally discharged from his Master, and it is reasonable that he should have part of his Money again, he may have Remedy in the Mayor's Court of Equity, as is mentioned before.

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The Method of suing out an Apprentices's Indenture.

THE Method of suing out an Apprentices's Indenture is this: He must bring his Indenture, or a Copy thereof (which Copy he may have out of the Chamberlain's Office, paying for such Copy) to one of the Attorney's in the Lord Mayor's Court, who will give a Note or Warrant to one of the Serjeants before mentioned, to signify to the Master the Apprentices Intention of suing out his Indenture. and for what Cause; and in four Court Days after will leave a Summons in writing at the Master's House, for him to appear in the said Court, and shew Cause why his Apprentice shall not be discharged. And if the Apprentice sue out his Indenture for not being inrolled the Master may appear, and delay it a small time, but cannot prevent the Apprentices Discharge: But if it be for any other Cause, the Master may appear by an Attorney of the said Court, and plead and try the Truth of the said Matter complained of by the Apprentice: And if a Verdict pass for the Apprentice, or the Master, no costs will be allowed to either Party. The Expence of suing out an Indenture is Seventeen Shillings and four Pence.

How to oblige a Master to make his Apprentice free when his time is expired, if he should refuse.

WHEN an Apprentices's full Term is expired, and his Master shall refuse to make him free, Mr Chamberlain, upon Complaint made thereof, will cause the Master to be summoned

154 *The Pocket Remembrancer; or, a*

to appear before him; and if the Master cannot shew good cause for such his Refusal, he will make him free: and if a Freeman shall refuse to appear before the Chamberlain, being duly Summoned, my Lord Mayor, or Mr. Recorder, upon Complaint made, will grant a Warrant to oblige him to appear.

Penalty on an Apprentice for not taking up his Freedom within a reasonable Time after the Date of his Indenture is expired.

IF an Apprentice shall refuse or omit the taking up his Freedom within a reasonable Time after the Date of his Indenture is expired, Mr. Chamberlain may impose such Fines upon the Apprentice as he shall think fit for such his Neglect.

The Oath of every Freeman of the City of LONDON.

YE shall swear, that ye shall be good and true to our Sovereign Lord King GEORGE, obeyant and obedient ye shall be to the Mayor and Ministers of this City, The Franchises and Customs thereof you shall maintain, and this City keep harmless in that that in you is. Ye shall be contributory to all manner of Charges within this City, as Summons, Watches, Contributions, Taxes, Tallages, Lot and Scot, and to all other Charges bearing your part as a Freeman ought to do. Ye shall Colour no Foreigners Goods under or in your Name whereby the King or this City might or may lose their Custom.

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toms or Advantages. Ye shall take no Apprentice for any less term than for seven Years, without fraud or deceit; and within the first Year ye shall cause him to be inrolled, or else pay such Fine as shall be reasonably imposed upon you for omitting the same. And after his term's end, withing convenient time (being required) yea shall make him free of this City, if he have well and truly served you. Ye shall also keep the King's Peace in your own Person. Ye shall know no Gatherings, Converticles, nor Conspiracies made again the King's Peace, but ye shall warn the Mayor thereof, or let it to your Power. All these Points and Artic'es ye shall well and truly keep, according to the Laws and Customs of this City to your Power. So God you help.

Penalty upon Freemen employing Foreigners, and Penalty upon Foreigners working or keeping Shop in the City or Liberties thereof, and how to proceed against both.

IF a Freeman of London shall employ a Foreigner to work for him, at any manual Trade, within the said City or Liberties thereof, he forfeits five Pounds for every Day he so employs him, and an Action of Debt lies against him for the same, pursuant to an Act of Common-Council made in the Mayoralty of Sir Wm. (or Sir John) Gerrard, Knt. Also if any Man that is not a Freeman of London, keep any Shop inward or outward, within the City or Liberty, for the Sale of any Goods or Wares by Retail, he forfeits five Pounds for every Day, and an Action of Debt lies against him for the same in the
Lord

Lord Mayor's Court, in the Name of the Chamberlain of London for the Time being, pursuant to an Act of Common-Council made in the Mayoralty of Sir Leonard Halliday, Knt.

Which Sum or Sums of Money forfeited may be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, or Plaint, to be prosecuted in the Name of the Chamberlain of the City of London, for the time being, in his Majesty's Court to be holden in the Guildhall of the City of London before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the said City; wherein no Essoign or Wager of Law shall be admitted or allowed for the Defendants.

One Third Part of all Forfeitures to be paid to the Treasurer of Christ's-Hospital to be employed towards the Relief of the poor Children, to be brought up and maintained in the said Hospital; and one other Third Part shall be paid into the Chamber of the said City; and the other Third Part to him or them which shall first give Information of the Offences for which such Forfeitures shall grow, and prosecute Suit in the Name of the Chamberlain of the said City for Recovery of the same.

How to proceed against a Foreigner working in the City, without suing him.

YOU must go to the Chamberlain's Office and take out a Summons, and if you at the same time can give a very good Reason to one of the Yeomen of the Chamber that the Person the Summons is for, is no Freeman, you may have it without any Fee; but if you should Summon a Freeman, you must pay for it yourself, and will be checked for so doing, and likewise the Person summoned will be blamed for not producing the Copy of his Freedom when required by you.

Of Misusals of Apprentices by Masters.

IF any Master shall misuse his Apprentice by beating him unreasonably, or with unlawful Weapons, upon Complaint thereof made, Mr. Chamberlain will send a Summons for the Master to appear before him; and upon hearing both Parties, will relieve the Apprentice; or leave him to take his Remedy against such Master in the Lord-Mayor's Court.

And if any Freeman shall refuse to appear before the Chamberlain, being duly summoned the Lord-Mayor, or Mr. Recorder upon Complaint thereof made, will grant a Warrant to apprehend such Person, and compel him to appear; for which Warrant the Fee is one Shilling.

The Court of Common-Council.

THIS being the supreme and legislative Court of the City, is held in the Chamber of Guildhall, before the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council-Men of the City of London, at such Times as the Lord-Mayor shall appoint and direct, it being in his Lordship's power to call and dismiss this Court at his Pleasure. It very much Resembles the High Court of Parliament, because it is two Houses. This Court consists of the Mayor and Aldermen, and 216 Persons chosen by the Commonalty: These make Ordinances, which are called the Acts of Common-Council, and bind every Citizen and Freeman. In this Court are made Laws for advance of Trade, and for the better Government of the City.

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All the Committees are yearly appointed and elected by this Court for the better and more speedy Dispatch of the City Affairs, who make Report to this Court of their Doings and Proceedings, as Occasion requires.

1. A Committee of six Aldermen and twelve Commoners, for letting and demising the City's Lands and Tenements, who usually meet every Wednesday in the Afternoon at Guildhall for that purpose.

2. A Committee of four Aldermen and eight Commoners to let and dispose of the Lands and Tenements given by Sir Thomas Gresham, who generally meet at Mercers Hall, at such times as the Lord-Mayor directs and appoints: It being the Custom to elect the Lord-Mayor one of this Committee.

3. It doth also annually elect Commissioners for the Sewers and Pavements.

4. This Court doth likewise annually elect a Committee for managing the Accounts of the Markets, who meet in the Guildhall aforesaid every Thursday in the Afternoon and,

5. This Court doth elect a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Assistants, for managing of the City's Lands in Ulster in Ireland, pursuant to the King's Charter.

A Stranger born may be made free of this City by Order of this Court, and not otherwise.

The Places of Common Serjeant, Town Clerk, and Common-Crier, are in the Gift of this Court.

The Judges of the Sheriffs Courts have formerly been elected by the Court of Aldermen; but are now chosen by this Court.

The Court of Aldermen.

THIS Courts is divided into two Courts, the Inner and Outer: The former is a Court of Record, and held in the new Council-Chamber in Guildhall every Tuesday, except Holy-Days, and in the Time of Sessions of Goal-Delivery.

All Affairs relating to Lights, Water-Courses, and Party Walls, are determined in this Court.

The Assize of Bread is constantly appointed by this Court.

All Bonds and Leases that pass under the City Seal, must be sealed in this Court.

Several Places are in the Gift of the Lord Mayor and this Court, viz.

The Recorder.

Sword-Bearer.

Four City-Council.

City Remembrancer.

Common Hunt.

Water-Bailiff.

City Solicitor.

Comptroller of the Chamber.

Two Secondaries.

Four Attorney's of the Lord Mayor's Court.

Clerk of the Chamber.

Hall-keeper.

Three Serjeant Carvers.

Three Serjeants of the Chamber.

Serjeant of the Channel.

Yeoman of the Chamber.

Four Yeomen of the Water-side.

Yeoman of the Channel.

Under Water-Bailiff.

Meal-Weighers.

Clerk of the City's Works.

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Six

Six Young Men.
 Two Clerks of the Papers.
 Eight Attorney's in the Sheriffs Court.
 Eight Clerk-sitters,
 Two Prothonotaries.
 Clerk of the Bridge-House.
 Clerk of the Court of Requests.
 Beadle of the Court of Requests.
 The Gauger.
 The Sealers and Searchers of Leather.
 Keeper of the Green-yard.
 Two Keepers of the Compters.
 Keeper of Newgate.
 Keeper of Ludgate.
 Measurer.
 Steward of Southwark.
 Bailiff of Southwark.
 Bailiff of the Hundred of Offulton.

Wardmote Courts.

A Wardmote is an Assembly of the Free-Citizens of the Ward summoned by the Lord Mayor, (the Alderman of the Ward, as Head of the Assembly, or his Deputy, being present) in order to correct Defects and Disorders, remove Annoyances, and promote the common Interest and Commodity of the said Ward.

These Wardmote Courts are like the Leet Courts in the Country; for as those were derived out of the Country Court, so these were derived out of the Lord Mayor's Court, which is a Court of Record, and erected for the better Government of the City; and the Aldermen of every Ward had an antient right to hold Leets there.

The Lord Mayor does yearly issue out his Precept to the Alderman of every Ward, to hold
 Wardmote

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his Wardmote for the Election of Common-Council-Men, and other Officers.

The Court of Conservatory for the River.

THIS Court is held before the Lord Mayor, at such times as he shall appoint and direct, with the respective Counties adjacent to the the Cities of London and Westminster, and adjoining to the River of Thames.

The Water-Bailiff is the Lord Mayor's Deputy, and ought to give Notice to his Lordship of all Offences committed by any Persons contrary to the Orders made for Preservation of the Brood and Fry of Fish in the said River.

Of the Court of Conscience.

THE first beginning of this Court was in the 9th Year of Henry VIII. by Act of Common-Council then made; whereby it was ordained, that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, should Monthly assign and appoint two Aldermen and four Commons to be Commissioners, to sit in the same Court in Guildhall, upon Wednesday and Saturday in every Week, there to hear and determine all Matters brought before them, between Party and Party, Citizens of London, where the Debt did not exceed forty Shillings, which Act was to continue two Years and no longer. But being found beneficial for the Relief of such poor Debtors, as could not make present Payment of their Debts; and also to be a great Ease and Help to such poor Persons as had small Debts owing to them and were not able to prosecute a Suit in Law for the same: The said Act hath since been

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continued

continued by divers other Acts of Common-Council; and besides the two Aldermen Monthly assigned the Number of Commissioners was increased from four to twelve, and by that Authority the same Court continued till the first Year of the Reign of King James: And then divers malicious People slighting the Authority of the said Court, and not regarding the Expence, how great soever, if they might ruin their poor Debtors; and being often animated thereunto, by divers covetous Attorneys, Petty-Foggers, and Solicitors, did frequently commence Suits for petty Debts and Causes against poor Men (Citizens of London) in the High Courts at Westminster, or elsewhere, out of the said Court of Requests to avoid the Jurisdiction thereof, and to bar the said Commissioners from staying such Suits, and examining the said Causes; and thereby caused such poor Men many times to pay ten times as much Charges as the Principal Debt did amount unto, to the undoing such poor Men, their Wives, and Children, and also to the filling of the Prisons with the Poor so sued. For Remedy whereof, and for the strengthening and establishing the said Court, an Act of Parliament was made in the first of King James, that every Citizen and Freeman of London, that had or should have any Debts owing to him, not amounting to 40 s. by any Debtors (Citizens and Freemen of London) inhabiting in London, or the Liberties thereof, should or might cause such Debtors to be warned to appear before the Commissioners of the said Court: And that the said Commissioners or the greater Number of them should from time to time set down such Orders between such Parties, Plaintiff and Defendant, Creditor and Debtor touching such Debts not exceeding 40 s. as they should find to stand with Equity and good Conscience.

Another

Another Act of Parliament was made in the third Year of King James I. intitled, An Act for the Recovery of Small Debts, and for the relieving of poor Debtors in London to the following Effect.

WHEREAS by Virtue of divers Acts of Common Council made within the City of London, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the same City, for the Relief of poor Debtors dwelling within the said City, have accustomed monthly to assign two Aldermen, and twelve discreet Commoners to be Commissioners, and sit in the Court of Requests, commonly called the Court of Conscience, in the Guildhall of the same City, there to hear and determine all Matters of Debt not amounting to the Sum of 40 s. to be brought before them: And whereas at the Sessions of Parliament holden at Westminster, the Nineteenth Day of March, in the first Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty that now is, for the further Relief of such poor Debtors, and more perfect establishing of the said Court, there was made and provided an Act, entitled, An Act for recovery of Small Debts, and relieving of poor Debtors in London: And whereas since the making of the said Act, divers Persons intended to subvert the good and charitable Intent of the same, and taking hold of some doubtful and ambiguous Words therein, do wrest the same for their own Lucre and Gain, to the avoiding the Jurisdiction of the said Court, contrary to the goodly Meaning of the Act.

For the Remedy whereof, and to the Intent that some more full and ample Provision may be made for the Relief of such poor Debtors; be it enacted by Authority of this present Parliament, that every Citizen and Freeman of the City of London, and every other Person and Person in habit.

habiting or that shall inhabit within the said City, or the Liberties thereof, being a Tradesman, Vintner, or a Labouring Man, which now have, or hereafter shall have any Debt or Debts owing unto him or them, not amounting to forty Shillings, by any Citizen, or by any other Person or Persons being a Vintner, Tradesman, or Labouring Man, inhabiting, or that shall inhabit within the said City, or Liberties thereof, shall or may cause such Debtor or Debtors to be warned or summoned by the Beadle or Officer of the said Court of Requests for the time being, by writing to be left at the Dwelling-house of such Debtor or Debtors, or by any other reasonable warning or notice to be given to the said Debtor or Debtors to appear before the Commissioners of the said Court of Requests, holding in the Guildhall of the said City : And that the said Commissioners, or any three of them or more, shall have Power and Authority by virtue of this Act, from time to time, to set down such Order and Orders between such Party and Parties Plaintiffs, and his or their such Debtor and Debtors Defendants, touching such Debts not amounting to the value of forty Shillings, in question before them, as they shall find to stand with Equity and good Conscience : All their Orders or Orders to be registred in a Book, as they have been accustomed, and as well the Party Plaintiff, as the Debtor or Defendant, to observe, perform, and keep the same in all Points. And for the more due proceeding herein, it shall be lawful for the same Commissioners, or any three or more of them, to minister an Oath to the Plaintiff or Defendant, and also to such Witnesses as shall be produced on each Party, if the same Commissioners, or any three of them or more shall so think it meet.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if in any Action of Debt or Action upon the Case upon any Assumpsit

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for the Recovery of any Debt, to be sued or prosecuted against any the Person or Persons aforesaid, in any of the King's Courts at Westminster, or elsewhere out of the said Courts of Requests, it shall appear to the Judge or Judges of the Court where such Action shall be sued or prosecuted, that the Debt to be recovered by the Plaintiff in such Action doth not amount to the Sum of forty Shillings, and the Defendant in such Action shall duly prove either by sufficient Testimony, or by his own Oath, to be allowed by any the Judge or Judges of the said Court where such Action shall depend, that at the time of the commencing of such Action, such Defendant was inhabiting and resident in the City of London, or the Liberties thereof, as above, That in such case the said Judge or Judges shall not allow to the said Plaintiff any Costs of Suit, but shall award that the same Plaintiff shall pay so much ordinary Costs to the Party Defendant, as such Defendant shall justly prove before the said Judge or Judges, it hath truly cost him in Defence of the said Suit.

And be it further enacted, That if any Plaintiff or Creditor, Defendant or Debtor, after warning given to him or them, in manner and form before in this Act mentioned, by the said Officer of the said Court of Requests, shall without some just or reasonable Cause of Excuse refuse to appear in the said Court before the said Commissioners, or shall not perform such order as the said Commissioners, or any three or more of them, shall set down, of or concerning such Debts as aforesaid; That then it shall be lawful for the Officers of the said Court, or any other of the Serjeants at Mace of the said City, by Order of the said Commissioners, or any three or more of them, to commit such Party or Parties to Prison, into one of the Counters of the said City, there to remain until he

he or they shall perform the Order of the said Commissioners in that behalf.

Provided always, That this Act, or any thing therein contained, shall not extend to any Debt for any Rent upon any Lease of Lands or Tenements, or any other real Contracts, nor to any other Debt that shall arise by reason of any Cause concerning a Testament or Matrimony, or any concerning or properly belonging to the Ecclesiastical Court, albeit the same shall be under forty Shillings: Any thing before contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Since the above Act, there is another made in the fourteenth Year of his present Majesty George II to explain and amend that Act, which in Substance is as follows, viz.

A Clause to prevent the Commissioners from being insulted in the Execution of their Office, whilst employ'd solely in the Charitable Purpose of relieving and assisting their poor and distressed Fellow Citizens; and for employing more Officers if there shall be occasion: And after the 23rd Day of June, 1741, every Citizen and Freeman of the City of London, and every other Person and Persons inhabiting; or that shall hereafter inhabit within the said City or the Liberties thereof; which now have or hereafter shall have any Debt or Debts owing unto him, her, or them, not exceeding the Sum of 40 s. by any Person or Persons whatsoever, inhabiting or seeking a Livelihood within the said City or Liberties thereof; during their respective inhabiting within the said City and Liberties thereof, or seeking a Livelihood as aforesaid, to cause such Debtor or Debtors to be warned or summoned by any of the Beadles, or Officers, of the said Court of Request, for the time being, by writing left at the Dwelling-House, Lodging, Shop, Shed,

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Shed, Stall, or Stand, or any other Place of seeking a Livelihood of such Debtor or Debtors; or by any other reasonable Warning or Notice to be given to the said Debtor or Debtors to appear before the Commissioners or any three of them, or more, shall after such Summons as aforesaid, have Power and Authority by Virtue of this Act, from Time to Time, to set down, or cause to be set down, such Orders or Orders, between such Party or Parties, Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, and his, her, or their Debtor or Debtors, Defendant or Defendants, touching such Debts, not exceeding the Sum of 40 s. in Question before them, as they shall find to stand with Equity and Conscience, all such Order or Orders to be registered in a Book as they have been accustomed to be, which Order or Orders so made, as well the Party Plaintiff, as the Debtor or Defendant, shall observe, perform, and keep in all points, any thing in any Act contained to the Contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

To prevent the Commissioners of the above Court from being insulted, it is Enacted, that if any Person or Persons shall Affront, Insult, or Abuse, all or any of the Commissioners of the said Court during the Time of their sitting, or any three of them, to certify under their Hands and Seals, the Name or Names of the Person or Persons so Offending as aforesaid, and the Nature of his, her, or their Offence to the Lord Mayor of the said City of London, who is hereby empowered and required, to summon or cause to be summoned, such Person or Persons so offending as aforesaid, before him at such time as shall be specified in the said Summons; and upon his, her or their Appearance, and the Fact alleged being proved upon the Oath or Oaths of one or more creditable Witnesses or Witnesses, against him,

him her, or them; or in Default of his, her, or their Appearance, then and in every such Case the said Lord Mayor shall proceed to punish the Person or Persons so offending as aforesaid, by Fine or Imprisonment, or both, provided that the Fine on any one Person do not exceed the Sum of Twenty Shillings, and that the Imprisonment be for no longer time than ten Days.

And in Case the Person or Persons that the Fine or Fines are set upon, it shall be lawful for the Lord Mayor to Issue a Warrant or Warrants, under his Hand and Seal for levying the said Fine or Fines so imposed, on the Goods and Chattells of every Offender, and to cause Sale to be made thereof, in Case they shall not be redeemed in five Days, rendering to every such Person the Overplus (if any there be) upon Demand, after deducting the reasonable Charges of such Distress and Sale, which Fine or Fines, when leived or received by Virtue of this Act, shall be paid over into the Hands of the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish, wherein every such Offender shall at the Time of such Offence committed Inhabit, Dwell, or seek a Livelihood, towards the Support and Maintenance of the Poor of the said Parish.

The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen are by this Act empower'd to make what addition of Beales and Officers they shall think necessary for the further Dispatch of Business in this Court.

All Actions or Suits that shall be brought against any Person or Persons for any Matter or Thing done or to be done, in pursuance of this Act, then and in such Case, the Action or Suit shall be brought or commenced within six Months next after the Fact committed, and not afterwards; and shall be laid and brought in the City of London; and not elsewhere; and the Defendant or Defendants, in such Action or Suit to be brought, shall and may plead the General Issue,

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Issue, and give this and the said recited Act, and the Special Matter in Evidence at any Tryal to be had thereupon, and if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs shall become non-suited or discontinue their Action or Actions; or if upon Verdict or Demurer, Judgment shall be given against the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, the Defendant or Defendants shall and may recover Double Costs, and have such Remedy for the same, as any Defendant or Defendants hath or have in any other Cases by Law.

The above is made a Publick Act.

The next Office we shall mention is that of the Town Clerk's. In his Custody are the Original Charters of the City, the Books, Rolls and other Records, wherein are registred the Acts and Proceedings of the City. His Place is to attend the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen at their Courts.

There is a Comptroller of the Chamber, who sits in the Chamberlain's Office in the Absence of the Chamberlain; to make Free, Turn-over, Inroll, and hear Complaints, and has an Office just on the left Hand as you go into the Hall, where is kept the Account of all the City's Lands, and when lost by the Committee of the City's Lands, the Leases are ingrossed in his Office.

The City Remembrancer is to attend the Lord Mayor on certain Days: His Business being to put his Lordship in mind of the select Days he is to go abroad with the Aldermen, &c. He is likewise to attend daily at the Parliament House, during the Sessions, and to report to the Lord Mayor their Transactions, in case any is moved relating to the City or Priviledges thereof.

The Solicitor; he manages all Suits and Actions brought by the City against any Person or Persons as well as defends those brought against the City.

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There is one more Office in Guildhall, which is called the Justices Room, where there is an Alderman sits every Day from Half an Hour after eleven in the Morning till Half an Hour after Two in the Afternoon (Saturdays excepted) This Office is but of late Date, but of great Service to those that have any Business to do with a Justice; for before the establishing of this Office, the Plaintiff, Constable, and other Assistants might go half over the City before they could have a Hearing: and sometimes have the same Trouble to get a Warrant of any Kind. All the Aldermen that have passed the Chair, the three Senior below the Chair, and them that have served Sheriffs may sit as Justices of the Peace, and they have accordingly agreed to take it in turns,

Of the Schools:

Westminster-School.

I Cannot in the Account of the Schools omit mentioning Westminster, it being the greatest in England. This School has two Masters, and forty Scholars, commonly called King's Scholars, who being chosen out of the School, and put into the College, are there maintained; and as they are fitted for the University, are elected yearly away, and placed with considerable Allowances in Christ-Church, Oxford, and Trinity-College, Cambridge, which are very different in their Duration, the former being for Life, the latter for a certain Time. To the Church of Westminster belongs likewise a fair publick Library, free for all Strangers in Term Time.

St. Paul's School.

THIS School was founded in the Year 1512, by John Collet Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of St. Paul's; 151 Children to be taught there Gratis; for which Purpose he appointed a Master, a Sub-Master, or Usher, and a Chaplain, with handsome Stipends for ever, committing the Inspection thereof to the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Mercers in London; for his Father, Henry Collet, sometime Lord Mayor of London, was of the Mercers Company. This famous School, Situate in St. Paul's Church-yard, was burnt by the great Fire in 1665. and is now rebuilt in a far more handsome Manner.

Merchant-Taylors School.

THIS School is situate near Cannon-street, built by Sir Thomas White, Alderman and Merchant-Taylor of London, the noble Founder of St. John Baptist College in Oxon. Here are 300 Scholars taught; 100 gratis; 100 at 2 s. 6 s. per Quarter, and 100 at 5 s. per Quarter.

To this School belongs 37 Fellowships in the said College at Oxon, 10 which Scholars are from hence yearly elected as Place become vacant. One side of it stands upon great Stone Pillars, in a large Court paved with Free-Stone. It hath a very fine Library belonging to it and a large House for the Master, with Apartments for each of the three Ushers.

At

At Mercers-Chappel in Cheapſide is an excellent School belonging to the Worſhipful Company of Mercers.

Belonging to Chriſt's-Hoſpital is another famous Grammar Free-School.

And at Radeliff another was founded by Nicholas Gibſon, Grocer, of London. who built their Alms-houſes for 14 poor aged People.

Of the Colleges.

Sion College, or the College for the Uſe of the London Clergy.

THIS College is ſituate in the Pariſh of St. Alphage within Cripple-gate, and was formerly a Religious Houſe Time out of Mind; ſometimes under the Denomination of a Priory, or College, and afterwards that of a Spital or Hoſpital, as at its Diſſolution, in the 31ſt of Henry VIII. it was called Elſying Spital, from William Elſying, Mercer, who founded it in the Year 1219, ad in the third Year of Edward III.

It is now, and has been ever ſince the ſixth Year of Charles I. a Complication of both: 'Tis a College for the Uſe of all the London Miniſters, Rectors, Vicars, Lecturers and Curates and canonically inſtituted and inducted, or that have Licence to preach within the City of London, from the Lord Biſhop of that Dioceſs, who were incorporated by King Charles I. in the Year 1632. under the Name of the Preſident and Fellows of Sion College, within the City of London. at the Prayer of Dr. Thomas White, Vicar of St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt, and one of the Reſidenſaries of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, there is likewiſe an Hoſpital for ten poor Men and ten poor Women, (the former within, the latter without the Gates of the Houſe)

House) whereof four are to be nominated by the City of Bristol, where Dr. White was Born; eight by the Merchant Taylors Company, six by the Parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, where he was Minister 19 Years, and two by St. Gregory's near St. Paul's, where he lived above 10 Years, unless any of his poor Kindred appear, who are always first to be considered by the Electors, the President, two Deans, and four Assistants, who are annually chosen out of the Vicars and Rectors of London, as Governors of this College and Hospital, subject to the Visitation of the Lord Bishop of London.

And that no Help might be wanting to support the Founders good Intention, another London Minister happily supply'd at 1000 l. Charges, what he either overlooked, or could not sustain: Mr. John Simpson, Rector of St. Olave's in in Hart-street, and one of Dr. White's Executors, but here a stately Library, for the Clergy of the City principally, but not excluding other Students, who have the free Use of it under proper Restrictions which are printed and hung up in that Room, not inferior to many of the best Libraries in either of our two famous Universities.

This Library was at first well stocked by the generous Munificence of its Founder, and other yearly Benefactions; such were the Right Honourable Sir Paul Bayning, Viscount Sudbury, his Viscountess, Sir Paul Pindar, Sir George Croke, Elizabeth Viscountess Cambrden, Brian Walton, Lord Bishop of Chester, several Aldermen of London, with most of the Clergy thereof; at length it was so augmented, by the Books belonging to the Cathedral of St. Paul's, which were carried first to Cambrden-House, and from thence brought hither in the Year 1647, that soon after in the Year 1646, the then Library keeper Mr. Spencer, published, a large

Catalogue of them in Quarto, under the Title of, *Catalogus Universalis Librorum omnium in Bibliotheca Collegii Sionii apud Londinensis, &c.*

Besides the Library there has been built by the Contribution of the Fellows of this College, and what they produce of well-disposed Persons, a Hall well finished, a House adjoining to it, called the Presidents Lodgings, with several Chambers designed for Students, and are generally filled with Ministers of the Neighbouring Parishes, who cannot well be better fitted any where, or at more reasonable Rates, till their Parsonage Houses return into their own Possession.

Doctors Commons.

DEGRÉES in the Civil Law can only be taken in Oxford or Cambridge, and the Theory is best there to be acquired, yet the Practice thereof is chiefly in London, where a College was purchased by Dr. Harvey, Dean of the Arches, for the Professors of the Civil Law in this City, and where commonly reside the Judge of the Arches Court of Canterbury, the Judge of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the Pier-gate Court of Canterbury, with divers other eminent Civilians, who there living (for Diet and Lodging) in a Collegiate Manner, and commonly together, it was known by the Name of Doctors Commons and stands near St. Paul's, in the Parish of St. Bennet Paul's Wharf.

The High Court of Admiralty.

THIS Court is for the Decision of Maritime Controversies, Tryal of Malefactors, and
the

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the like, there is a High Court of Admiralty kept here.

There is a Judge thereof, whose Title is Supreme Curle Admiralitatis Anglie locum tenens Judex. five Presidena: The Writs and Decrees run in the Name of the Lord High Admiral; or Lords Commissioners executing that Office; and are directed to all Vice-Admirals, Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, Marshalls and others, Officers and Ministers of our Sovereign Lord the King, as well within the Liberties as without.

Of the College of Physicians.

A MONGST other excellent Institutions in this City, there is a College, or Corporation of Physicians, who by Charter and Acts of Parliament of Henry VIII. and since his Reign, have certain Privileges, whereby no Man, though a Graduate in Physick of Oxford or Cambridge, may, without Licence under the said College-Seal, Practice Physick in London, or within seven Miles of the said City, (not in any other part of England, in Case he hath not taken any Degree in Oxford or Cambridge) whereby also they can administer an Oath, fine and imprison any Offenders in that, and divers other Particulars; can make By-Laws, purchase Lands, &c. whereby they have Authority to search all the Shops of Apothecaries in and about London, to see if their Drugs and Compositions are wholesome and well made; whereby they are freed from all troublesome Offices; as to serve upon Juries, to be Constable, to keep Watch and Ward, to bear Arms, to provide Arms or Ammunition, &c. Any Member of that College may

may Practice Surgery, not only in London, but in any part of England.

This Society had anciently a College in Knight-Ryder-street, the Gift of Doctor Linaire Physician to King Henry VIII since which a House and Ground was purchased by the Society of Physicians, at the End of Amen-street, whereon the famous Dr. Harvey in the Year 1651, did erect, at his own proper Charge, a Magnificent Structure, both for a Library and a Publick Hall, for the Meeting of the several Members of the Society ; endowed the same with his whole Inheritance, which he resigned up while he was yet living and in Health ; part of which he assigned for an Anniversary Oration, to commemorate all their Benefactors, to exhort others to follow their Examples, and to provide a plentiful Dinner for the Worthy Company.

In that fatal Year 1665, this goodly Edifice could not escape the Fury of that dreadful Fire ; and that Ground being but a Lease, the present Fellows of this College purchased with their own Monies, a fair Piece of Ground in Warwick-Lane, whereon they have raised a very Magnificent Edifice.

The College has lately built at their own Charge, a very noble Apartment for the containing an excellent Library of Books, given them partly by the late Marquess of Dorchester, who was pleased to do the College the Honour to be admitted Fellow among them, and chiefly by that eminent Professor Sir Theodore Mayerne, Knight.

This College has a President, four Censors, and twelve Electors, who are all principal Members of the Society, and out of whom one is chosen every Year to preside.

The four Censors of the College have, by their Charters, Authority to survey correct and govern all Physicians, or others, that shall Practice.

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Practice Physick in London, or within seven Miles of the same, to fine, amerce, or imprison any of them as they shall see Cause.

The Number of Fellows was only thirty before the Restoration of King Charles II. but that King considering the Increase of London since the first Incorporation of the College by King Henry VIII. thought fit to increase the Number of Fellows to forty, and upon the same Account, King James II. taking into Consideration the farther great Increase of Buildings of late Years, was pleased in the new Charter to appoint the Number of Fellows to be farther enlarged, so as they shall not exceed fourscore reserving to himself the Power of placing and displacing any Fellows for the Future.

Besides the worthy Persons mentioned in the List, there are diverse Physicians that have good Practice in London, although they never had any Licence, which is connived at by the College.

And yet by the Law of England, if one who is no Physician or Surgeon, or not expressly allowed to Practice, shall take upon him a Cure, and his Patient die under his Hand, this is Felony in the Person so presuming to do; but the Reputation which the Dispensaries have got, will soon ('tis to be hoped) put an End to this and all other unwise Practitioners.

The College having frequently pressed its Members to the generous and charitable Cure of their Sick poor Neighbours, and the meaner House-keepers and Servants, not only to recommend themselves by this Service to the Publick, but to improve their Knowledge of Diseases, and their Reputation by their Success, made a Subscription to the Num. of 44 in the Year 1695, to contribute to the necessary Charge thereof, and accomplish the generous Charity to the sick Poor.

Gresham-

Gresham-College, or the College for Liberal Arts and Sciences.

Within the Walls of London is also seated a College built by the aforementioned worthy Person Sir Thomas Gresham, and endowed in the following Manner. After he had built the Royal-Exchange, he gave of the Revenue thereof the one Moiety to the Mayor and Commonalty of London, and their Successors; and the other Moiety to the Company of Mercers in Trust; that the Mayor and Aldermen should find in all time to come, four able Persons to read within this College Divinity, Geometry, Astronomy and Musick; and to allow each of them besides fair Lodgings 50 l. a Year, and that the Company of Mercers should find three able Men to read Civil Law, Physick and Rhetorick, and to allow to each one of them 50 l. a Year; and that the several Lecturers should read in Term Time every Day in the Week (Sundays excepted) at Morning in Latin, and Afternoon the same in English: The Musick Lecture to be read only in English. The Fellows of the Royal Society, so much fam'd throughout the World, used to meet here till they purchased a House in Crane-Court, Fleet-street.

The first meeting and laying the Foundation of the Royal Society, was some Years before the Restoration of King Charles II. at Wadham-College in Oxford, in the Apartment of Dr. Wilkins, formerly Bishop of Chester.

About the Year 1658, many of them living in London, had a Meeting at Gresham-College, presently after his Majesty was restored,

restored, he took Notice of them, and was graciously pleased so far to favour and encourage it, as to grant a large Charter, bearing Date the 12d of April 1663, whereby they were made a Corporation, to consist of a President, of a Council, and of Fellows for promoting of Knowledge of Natural Things, and Useful Arts by Experiments.

The Manner of electing is by Ballot. Each Fellow at his Admission, subscribes this Promise following, that he will endeavour to promote the Good of the Royal Society of London, for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge. After this he may at any time free himself from this Obligation, only by signifying under his Hand to the President that he desires to withdraw from the Society.

The Expence of becoming a Member of this Society is 40 s. on Admittance, and 1 s. a Quarter.

The Design of the Royal Society is to make faithful Records of all the Works of Nature and Art which can come within their Reach: So that the present Age and Posterity may be able to put a Mark upon the Errors which have been strengthened by long Prescription to restore Truth that have been neglected; to push on those which are already known to more various Uses; to make the way more passable to what remains unrevealed.

This Society, since their first Institution, have made a great Number of Experiments in almost all the Work of Nature; they have made particular Inquiries into very many Things, of the Heavens, as well as of the Earth, Eclipses, Comets, Meteors, Mines, Plants, Animals, Earthquakes, Fiery Eruptions, Inundations, Lakes, Mountains, Damps, Subterraneous Fires, Tides, Currents, and Depths of the Sea, and many other Things: They have composed many
very

very good Histories of Nature of Arts, Manufactures, &c. whereof some are extream curious. The great Discoveries and Inventions made, by some few Persons of this Society, seem to surpass the Works of many former Ages.

They have likewise very much improved Naval, Civil, and Military Architecture, they have advanced the Art, Conduct, and security of Navigation. All our Plantations begin to feel the Influence of this Society; they have awakened the whole civilized, letter'd, and intelligent World; so that in all Countries they begin to be much more intent upon Experimental Knowledge and Practical Studies; upon new Inventions and Discoveries, which the Authors of them always recommended to this Society, to be examined, approved, or corrected: So that if any of the present English Nation be so blind as not to see the usefulness of this Society, Posterity will, to their shame, acknowledge it with Gratitude, as Foreigners already do from all Parts.

They have register'd Experiments, Histories, Relations, Observations, &c. reduced them into one Stock, and laid some part of them up in publick Registers, to be transmitted to the next Generation of Men, and so to all Posterity; hereby laying a solid Ground-work for a great Pile of Experiments, to be continually augmented through all Ages.

This Society for the Advancement of their noble Design, have begun a Library, to consist only of such Authors as may be serviceable to this Undertaking; towards which the late Earl-Mansell of England did bestow on this Society the whole Northfolke Library, with a free permission of changing such Books as were not proper for their Work; whereby in a short time they will be able to shew a compleat

pleat Collection of all that hath been published in ancient and modern Languages, which either regard the Productions of Nature, or the Effects of all Manual Arts.

Their Repository is very extraordinary; the free and bountiful Gift of Daniel Colwal, Esq; wherein are to be seen many thousands of great Rarities fetched (some of them) from the farthest Corners of the inhabited World; as Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, Flies, Shells Feathers, Seeds, Minerals, Earths; some things Petrified, others ossified; Mummies, Gums, &c. diverse of which have been since added by worthy Members of that Society, and by other ingenious Persons: And in a short time is like to be one of the largest and most curious Collections of the Works of Nature in the World.

Eleven of the Old Members are always continued in the Council for the ensuing Year, and ten new one chosen, which Election is annually on the 30th of November; after which Election they all dine together.

Of the Heralds College.

Near the College of Doctors Commons stands the College of Heralds, that is, of such as are to be Messengers of War or Peace, that are skilful in Descents, Pedigrees and Coats of Arms, an ancient House built by Thomas Standley, Earl of Derby, who married Margaret Countess of Richmond, Mother of King Henry VII. and the Duke of Norfolk having in lieu thereof exchanged Lands with the Crown, he procured the same to be bestowed on the King's Heralds and Pursuivants at Arms for ever, to the End that they and their Successors might dwell together (if they so pleased) and assemble,

semit's confes, and agree for the good Govern-
ment of their Faculty, and that their Records
might be there safely preserved, &c. which is
now handsomely new re-built.

They were made a College or Corporation, by
Charter of King Richard III. and by him had
several Privileges granted unto them; as to be
free from Subsidies, Tolls, and all troublesome
Offices in the Kingdom.

Afterwards another Priviledge was granted
unto the said Society by King Edward VI.
in the third Year of his Reign.

The chief Officer of this College is called
Garter King at Arms, instituted by Henry V.
whose Office is to attend the Knights of the Gar-
ter at their Solemnities, and so marshal the So-
lemnities at the Funerals of all the higher No-
bility of England, to advertise all those that are
chosen of their new Election, call on 'em to
be installed at Windsor, to cause their Arms to
be hung over their Seats there, to carry the Gar-
ters to Kings and Princes beyond the Seas; for
which Purpose he was wont to be joined in Com-
mission with some Principal Peer of the Realm,
&c.

The next Grand Officer is Clarenceux, so cal-
led from the Duke of Clarence, to whom he
first belonged; for Lionel, third Son to Edward
III. marrying the Daughter and Heir of the
Earl of Ulster in Ireland, had with her the
Honour of Clare in the County of Thummond:
Whereupon he was afterwards created Duke of
Clarence, on the Territory about Clare; which
Dukedom eschequing to Henry IV. by the Death
of his Brother George Duke of Clarence, he
made this Herald, who properly belonged to
that Duke, a King at Arms, and him Claren-
ceux in the French, and Clarenciers in Latin.
His Office is to marshal and dispose of the Fun-
erals of the lower Nobility; as Barons, Knights,
Esquires

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Esquires and Gentlemen, on the South side of the Trent, and therefore sometimes called *Sorroy*, or *Southroy*. (Glocester, King of Arms and also Bath, King of Arms, instituted in the Year 1716 when the Order of the Knights of the Bath was revived.)

The Third King at Arms is *Norroy*, or *Northroy*, whose Office is to do the like on all the North-side of the Trent.

The two last are called *Provincial Heralds*, England by them divided into two Provinces.

These by Charter, have Power to Visit Noblemen's Families, to set down their Pedigree, to distinguish their Arms, to appoint Men their Arms, or Ensigns and with Garter to distinguish their Heralds.

There are six Heralds, properly belonging to Dukes and have been sometimes named *Duke at Arms*, and are thus ranked; *Somerset*, *Chester*, *Richmond*, *York*, *Windsor* and *Lancaster*.

Their Office is to wait at Court, attend public Solemnities, proclaim War and Peace. Sec, thence named Heralds, from the two German Word *Herk*, *Helt*, or *held*; that is, the Army's Champion to denounce War, or offer Peace, as the *Peciales* of the Romans did; and from thence probably seven Danish Kings, and some Kings of Norway and Sweden, and some of England before the Conquest, have had the Name of Herald or Herold.

There are four Pursuivants thus named, *Blue-mantle*, *Ronge-Croix*, *Rouge-Dragon*, *Portcullice*; from such Badges heretofore worn by them.

The Service of these and of the Heralds, and of the whole College, is used in the marshalling and ordering Coronations, Marriages, Christnings, Funerals, Interviews, Feasts of Kings and Princes, Cavalcades, Shewes, Jests, Journaments, Combats, before the Constable

and Marshal. They likewise take care of the Coat of Arms, and of the Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry.

The Kings at Arms were formerly created and solemnly crown'd by the Kings of England themselves; and the Heralds and Pursuivants had their Creation from the King's Hand; but of latter Times, the Earl-Marshal hath had a special Commission for every particular Creation, to do all that was done before by the King.

For the creating and crowning Garter King of Arms, there is first to be provided a Sword and Book, whereon to take a solemn Oath; then a Gold Crown, a Collar of SS's, a Bowl of Wine, which Bowl was heretofore the Fee of the new created King; also a Coat of Arms of Velvet, richly embroidered, and a Jewel, or Badge of Gold enamelled in a Gold Chain. His Creation is on this Manner: First, he kneels down before the Earl-Marshal, and laying his Hand on the Book and Sword, another King of Arms reads the Oath, which being taken, and the Book and Sword, next are read the Letters-Patent of his Office; during which, the Earl-Marshal pours the Wine on his Head, gives him the Name of Garter, then puts on him the Coat of Arms and Collar of SS's, and the Crown on his Head.

The other two King's of Arms, Clarenceux and Norroy, are created by Letters-Patent, a Book, a Sword, &c. as Garter, and with almost the same Ceremonies.

A Herald at Arms is also created with the like Ceremony, except the Coronet and Jewel, only his Coat of Arms must be Sattin, embroider'd and enrich'd with Gold, and must be brought in with two Heralds, as the Kings of Arms are by two Kings of Arms, and to swear in solemn Manner to be true to the King,

to

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to be servicable to all Christians, to be secret and sober, to be more ready to commend than to blame; and to be humble and lowly.

The greatest part of this College is, since the late dreadful Fire re-built; and the Library is now kept there, being upon St Bennet's-Hill, near Doctors-Commons; where are some Officers at Arms always attending, to satisfy Commoners touching-Descents, Wedgrees, Coats of Arms, &c.

Inns of Court, or Colleges of Common-Lawyers.

THE Colleges of Municipal, or Common-Law Professors and Students, are 14, still called Inns; the Old English Word for Houses of Noblemen or Bishops, or Men of extraordinary Note, and which is of the same Signification with the French Word Hotel.

There are two Inns of Serjeants,
Four Inns of Court,
Eight Inns of Chancery.

The Inns of Court were so named, as some think, because the Students therein are to serve the Courts of Judicature; or else, because anciently these Colleges received only the Sons of Noblemen, and better sorts of Gentlemen. There are four of these; viz.

The two Temples, heretofore the Dwelling of the Knights-Templers, and purchased by some Professors of the Common-Law above 100 Years ago: They are called the Inner and Middle Temple, in relation to Essex House, which was part of the House of the Knights-Templers, and called the Outer-Temple, because it is seated without Temple Bar.

The

The two other Inns of Court are Lincoln's-Inn, belonging anciently to the Easls of Lincoln, and Gray's Inn, formerly belonging to the noble Family of the Grays.

These Societies are no Corporation, nor have any Judicial Power over their Members, but have certain Orders among themselves, which have by Consent, the Force of Laws; for lighter Offences they are only excommunicated, or put out of Commons, not to eat with the rest; and for greater Offences, they lose their Chambers, and are expelled the College, and being expelled, they are never received by any of the three other Societies.

There are no Land or Revenues belonging to the Societies, which being no Corporations, are not enabled to purchase, or have they any thing for defraying the Charges of the House, but what is paid at Admittance, and other Dues for their Chambers. The whole Company of Gentlemen in each Society, may be divided into four Parts, Benchers, Outer-Barristers, Inner Barristers and Students.

Benchers are the Seniors, to whom is committed the Government and ordering of the whole House; and out of these they choofe yearly a Treasurer, who receives and disburses, and accounted for all Monies belonging to the House.

Of the Inns of Chancery.

THE Inns of Chancery were probably so named, because there dwelt such Clerks as did chiefly study the forming of Writs which regularly appertained to the Curstons that are Officers in Chancery. The first of these is called Thavies-Inn, begun in the Reign of Edward

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Edward III. and since purchased by the Society of Lincoln's-Inn then New-Inn, Clement's-Inn, Clifford's-Inn, anciently the House of the Lord Clifford; Staple's-Inn, belonging to the Merchants of the Staple; and Lion's-Inn, anciently a common Inn, with the Sign of the Lion; Furnival's-Inn and Barnard's.

These were heretofore preparatory Colleges for younger Students, and many were entered here, before they were admitted into the Inns of Court.

They are now for the most part taken up by Attornies, Sollicitors, and Clerks, who have their Chambers apart, and their Diet at a very easy Rate, in a Hall together, where they are obliged to appear in grave long Robes, and black round knit Caps.

There are two more Colleges called Serjeant's-Inn, where the Common-Law Student, when he is arrived to the highest Degree, hath his Lodging and Diet; they are called *Servientes ad Legem*. Serjeants at Law, and are as Doctors in the Civil Law, only these have heretofore been reputed to be more noble and honourable.

To arrive to this high Degree, take this short Account.

The Young Student in the Common-Law is admitted to be of one of the four Inns of Court, where he is called a Moot-Man, and after about seven Years Study, is chosen an Uter-Barrister; and is then in a Capacity to be made a Serjeant at Law; when his Majesty shall be pleased to call him, which is in this manner:

When the Number of Serjents is but small, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, by the Advice and Consent of other the Judges, makes choice of six or eight, more or less, of the most grave and learned of the Court, and presents their Names to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord-keeper, who sends by the King's Writ, to each of them to appear on such a Day before the King,

King, to receive the State and Degree of a Serjeant at Law : At the appointed time, they being habited in Robes of two Colours, viz. Brown and Blue, come accompanied with the Students of the Inns of Court, and attended by a Train of Servants and Retainers, in certain peculiar Cloath Liveries, to Westminster-Hall ; there in publick they take a solemn Oath, and are cloathed with Robes and Coifs, without which they may be seen no more in Publick. After this, they feast the great Persons of the Nation in a very magnificent and princely Manner ; give Gold Rings to the Princes of the Blood, Archbishops, Chancellor, Treasurer, to the Value of 40 s. each Ring ; to Earls and Bishops, Rings of 20 s. to other great Officers, to Barons, &c. Rings of less Value, besides a great Number of Rings to private Friends.

Out of these are chosen all the Judges of the King's Bench and Common Pleas ; whereof every Judge doth wear the White Linnen Coif, which he had as a Principal Badge of a Serjeant, and which he had ever the Privilege to wear at all times, even in the King's Presence, and while he speaks to the King, tho' anciently it was not permitted to any Subject to be so much as capp'd in the King's Presence.

When any of the afore-mentioned Judges are wanting, the King, by the Advice of his Council, makes choice of one of these Serjeants at Law to supply his Place, and constitutes him by Letters Patent, sealed by the Chancellor, who sitting in the Middle of the rest of the Judges in open Court, by a set Speech, declares to the Serjeant (who upon this Occasion is brought in) the King's Pleasure ; and to the People the King's Goodness, in providing the Bench with such able honest Men, as that Justice may be done expeditely and impartially to all his Subjects ; and Causes the same Letters Patent to be

read ;

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read : being departed, the Chief Justice places the said Serjeant on the Bench, Junior of all the rest ; and having taken his Oath well and truly to serve the King, and all the People in the Office of Justice, to take no Reward, to do equal and speedy Justice to all, he sets himself to the Execution of his Charge.

Then in some things his former Habit of a Serjeant is altered ; his long Robe and Cap, his Hood and Coif are the same ; but there is besides, a Cloak put over him, and closed on his Right Shoulder, and his Caputium is lined with Miniver ; or, de Minuto vario, divers small Pieces of white rich Fur : But the two Lord Chief Justices, and the Lord Chief Baron, have their Hood, Sleeves, and Collers turned up with Ermin.

You are to take Notice, that out of the Serjeants aforementioned, the King by Writ usually calls some to be of his Council at Law, allowing each one Wadage, Feodage, Vesturage, and Legardage : These sit within the Bar in all Courts at Westminster, except in the Court of Common Pleas, where all sit without the Bar.

Sutton's Hospital, or the Charter-house.

A Little without the Walls stands this College, or Collegiate House, called anciently the Chartreuse, now corruptly the Charter-House, it being heretofore a Convent of Carthusian Monks. This College now called Sutton's Hospital, consists of a Master, who is a Governor, a Chaplain, and several other Officers, also a Master and Usher to instruct 10 Scholars ; besides 80 decay'd Gentlemen, Soldiers and Merchants, who have all a plentiful Maintenance of Diet, Lodging, Clothe, Physick, &c. and live altogether in a Collegiate Manner, with much Cleaness and Neatness

Neatness; and the 40 Scholars have not only Necessaries whilst they are here taught, but if they become fit for the Universities, there is also unto each one, out of the Yearly Revenue of this College, 10 l. yearly and duly paid, for eight Years after they come to the University; and to others, fitter for Trades, there is allowed a considerable Sum to bind them Apprentices. There are moreover all sorts of Officers expedient for such a Society, as Physician, Apothecary, Steward, Cooks, Butlers, &c. who have all competent Salaries. The Revenue, and principal Foundation, was the sole Gift of Thomas Sutton, Esq; a Lincolnshire Gentleman, and a Protestant; and is thought to be so great, as cannot be parallel'd by the Charity of any one Subject in Europe. The House cost him at first 11,000 l. and the fitting up for this Purpose about 7000 l. more, in all 18,000 l. and was endowed by him with 400 l. a Year, which is since improved to above 8000 l. a Year. The Founder died the 11th Day of December, 1511; and this his Foundation hath ever since been intire, and maintained by its own Revenue, without as yet admitting any other Addition of Charity to it: Although by Letters of Licence granted by his late Majesty, in the seventh Year of his Reign, the Governors are empowered to receive by Will or Deed any farther Addition of Charity, not exceeding four Thousand Pounds per Annum, to Mr. Sutton's Revenue. The Governors are in Number 16, all Vacancies supply'd by the Election of the remaining Governors.

The following Benefices are in the Disposal of the Governors. viz 1. At the Charter-House, 2. Balsbam, 3. Castle-Camps, 4. Horscheath, 5. Hollingbury, 6. Dunby, 7. South-Minster, 8. Cold-Norton, 9. Little-Wigborough, 10. Hartland.

Christ.

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Christ-Hospizal was formerly a Monastery of Gray-Fryars, dissolved by Henry VIII. and converted by his Son Edward VI. into an Hospital for poor Children, called by some the Blue-Coat-Hospital; all the Boys and Girls being clothed in Blue-Coats, very warm and decent, and provided with all suitable Necessaries. It hath since been enlarged by diverse considerable Benefactors. A great part of this Fabrick was burnt down in the great Fire; but was again rebuilt with much Splendor and Convenience, by the pious care and Charity of its Governors, Trustees, and Religious Benefactors. Nevertheless all would not do, without contracting a great Debt, and anticipating the Revenues of the Hospizal; the Effect of which it still feels, and is like to do, unless administered to by the bountiful Hands, not only of willing but of able Persons. King Charles II. founded here a Mathematical School, and liberally endowed it with Maintenance for an exquisite Teacher, where the more ad'nt Lads, about 40 in Number, are taught all Parts of Mathematicks, but especially the Art of Navigation; and afterwards they are every Year, about ten or twelve at a Time, put Apprentices to Masters of Ships, and so become skilful and brave Commanders. Here were lately above 1000 poor Children, most of them Orphans, maintained in the House, and out at Nurse, upon the Charge of this Foundation, and six or seven scores put yearly out Apprentice; the Maidens to good and honest Services. Some of the most pregnant Lads are so good Proficients at the Grammar School belonging to this Hospizal, that they are sent to the University, and become excellent Scholars; and some of those that have been put to Trades, have arrived to the highest Dignities in this City; even the Pretorial Chair hath been filled with one of these: But the stated Revenue not being at all answerable

answerable to the necessary yearly Expenses, many of the most wealthy Citizens and Merchants are chosen chief Governors, in hopes that they will commiserate those Wants which their own Eyes see. That venerable Alderman Sir John Moor, Knight, set a noble Example of Munificence to this Hospital, in building a magnificent Writing School, &c. which cost him (as is computed) upwards of four Thousand Pounds.

St. Bartholomew's-Hospital adjoins to Christ's-Hospital, and formerly belonged to the same Grey-Fryers, founded by Raihere, who was the first Prior of that House, in the Time of Henry I. enlarged by Henry IV. At the Dissolution of Monasteries, Henry VIII. left 500 Marks a Year to it, for the Relief of poor People, but it was more largely endowed, for the Use of Sick and Lame Persons only, by Edward VI. This Hospital hath able Physicians and Surgeons careful Nurses, and good Provisions for wounded and sick Soldiers and Seamen, and other diseased Persons, which come from all Parts of the Kingdom but here for Cure; and through God's Blessing, here is sometimes above 1000, or upwards cured in a Year, and frequently relieved at their Departure, this House itself escaped the Fury of the Great Fire, but most of the Estate belonging to it was consumed.

Of the Walls and Gates.

THE ancient City of London was walled in on all Parts with a strong Stone Wall of Defence, in Height and Thickness proportionable to its Design, which is now mostly decay'd, Dwelling Houses being now built upon the Foundations of that which is wanting, or upon the Top of that little which remains. Yet most of the Gates

of

of that old Wall still remain, those which were burnt down, as Ludgate and Newgate, are rebuilt with great Solidity and Magnificence; and those which escaped, as Aldersgate, Cripplegate, Moorgate, Aldgate, are kept in good Repair. and all are shut up every Night with great Deligence, and a sufficient Watch at nine o'Clock in the Winter; and ten o'Clock in the Summer; none being suffered to go in or out without Examination: In like manner, at the same Hour. Watches are placed every where about the City, who seize all suspicious Persons, and secure them till the next Morning, to be examined by a Justice of the Peace, and if they are found to be Vagabonds, Strumpers, or Night-Walkers. they are sent to a House of Correction. Most of these Gates are of good Architecture. and adorned with Statues of our Kings and Queens, as is that likewise called Temple-Bar in Fleet-street, near the Middle-Temple Gate.

The Prisons are Newgate, Ludgate, the first chiefly for heinous Malefactors, as Traitors, Murderers, Felons, and the like, who are try'd at the Sessions House in the Old-Baily, and the other only for Debtors, who are Freeman of London. The Fleet is likewise a great Prison for Debtors; so are the two Compters, belonging more peculiarly to the City.

London Bridge is a very remarkable Thing in the City of London, which for admirable Workmanship, Vastness of Foundation, for all Dimensions, and for solid Houses, and rich Shops built thereon, surpasseth all others in Europe: It has nineteen Arches founded in a Deep broad River, and some say, on a soft oozy Ground, 800 Foot in Length, 60 Foot high, and 40 broad; hath a Draw Bridge almost in the Middle, and 20 Foot between each

R

Arch.

Arch. It was begun by Henry II. and finished in the Year 1209, in the Reign of King John.

The building of this Bridge of London was an exceeding difficult and costly Piece of Work; and to those that consider the constant great Flux and Reflux at that Place, it seems almost impossible to be done again: The Charge of keeping it in Repair is so great, that it hath been thought fit by our Ancestors to have a large House, a great revenue in Lands and Houses, and diverse considerable Officers to be set apart for the constant Care and Repair thereof; the chief whereof are the two Bridge Masters, chosen out of the Bodies of the Liveries on Midsummer Day, at the same time of the Sheriffs and Chamberlain.

The Royal-Exchange is next to be considered, as the noblest Building of that Use in the World.

The former Burse began to be erected in the Year 1566, just 100 Years before it was burnt; it was built at the sole Cost and Charge of a noble Merchant, Sir Thomas Gresham, and opened in a solemn manner by a Herald and sound of Trumpet, in the Presence, and by the special Command of Queen Elizabeth, proclaimed and named the Royal-Exchange. It was built of Brick, and yet was the most splendid Burse (all things considered) that was then in Europe; before the Building whereof the Burse for Merchants was kept in Lombard-street.

It is now built within and without of the fore-mentioned Stone, with such curious and admirable Architecture, especially for a Front, high Turret or Steeple, wherein are an harmonious Chime of twelve Bells, and for Archwork, it surpasses all other Burses.

It

It was built Quadrangular, with a large Court, wherein the Merchants may assemble, and the gratest part in case of Rain, or hot Sunshine, may be shelter in side Walks, or Porticos. The whole Fabrick cost 30,000 l. whereof one Half was disbursed by the Chamber of London, or Corporation of the City, and the other Half by the Company of Mercers; and to reimburse themselves. there is 190 Shops above Stairs, some let and others empty, which are usually let at 20 l. Year and 30 l. Fine, besides the several Shops below, on the East and West sides, and the great vaulted Cellars under Ground so that it is the richest Piece of Ground in the whole World. For according to exact Dimensions, the Ground whereon this goodly Fabrick is erected, is but 171 Foot from North to South; and 107 Foot from East to West: so that it is but very little more than three Quarters of an Acre of Ground, and will produce above 4000 l. a Year Rent.

In the midst of this great Quadrangle stands that exquisite Statute of his late Majesty King Charles II. erected at the Charge of the Society of Merchant Adventurers of England: 'Tis done with great Beauty and Spirit, in the ancient Roman Habit of their Cæsars, with a Wreath of Laurel on his Head, standing upon a Pedestal seven Foot high, on three sides whereof are curiously cut, on three Escutcheons, First, the Arms of England and France quarter'd: Secondly, of Scotland: Thirdly of Ireland; each supported by a Cupid; and on the South-side is the following Inscription:

Carolo II. Cæsari Britannico,

Patriæ Patri

Régum Optimo, Clementissimo, Augustissimo,

Genæris Humani Deliciæ,

R a

Utriusque

Utriusque fortune Vistoui,
 Pacis Europe Arbitro,
 Marium Domino ac Vindici
 Societas Mercatorum Adventur Anglie.
 Que per CCCC jam prope Annos
 Regia benignitate floret,
 Fidei Intemerata & Gracitudois eterna,
 Hoc Testimonium
 Venerabunda posuit
 Anno salutis Humane, M D C LXXXIV.

The Whole is made of white Marble, somewhat bigger than the Life, and is the Workmanship of that famous Carver and Statuary, Mr. Grinlin Gibbons.

And as before the dreadful Fire there were all around the Quadrangle of this Royal Exchange the Statues of all the Sovereign Princes of this Kingdom since the Norman Conquest; so now, by the Care and Cost of the City Companies, most of those Nitches are again filled with the like curious Statues in Marble or Alabaster.

Near the Bridge is a fine Monument built in memory of that dreadful Fire in the Year 1666: It is of the Tuscan Order, 102 Foot high from the Superficies of the Ground, and 15 Foot Diameter, all of solid Portland Stone, with a fair stair Case in the Middle of black Marble, with an Iron Balcony at the Top. The Pedestal of this Pillar is also all of Portland Stone, and is 11 Foot square and 40 Foot high; the Front whereof is curiously adorned with ingenious Emblems, in Basso Relievo, the Work of that admirable Sculptor and Carver in Stone Mr. Gabriel Cibber.

Of the Markets.

SMITHFIELD is a great Weekly Market. on Mondays and Fridays for Horses and all live Cattle, where an Annual fair is likewise kept beginning on St. Bartholomew's Day, and lasting three Days. It is computed that there are one Thousand Oxen sold in this Market every Week, and a proportionable Number of Sheep. &c.

Leaden-Hall-Market is a fine ancient Building, where, great Markets for Hides and Leather, Flesh, Poultry, Fish, and all sorts of Eatables. At Queenhithe and Bear-Key, are kept Markets for Grain of all Sorts. All along both sides of the Thames, are Wholesale Traders for Timber, Stone, Coals, and all manner of Fuel; Milk-street, Newgate Market, are Places of note, commodiously situated and built.

The Excise Office.

THIS Office is for the Receipt of a great Branch of the King's Revenue. which is under an absolute Management for his Majesty by Commissioners, their Number nine; who. by several Acts of Parliament, receive the Product of the Excise of Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, Malt, Hops, Candles, Soap, Paper, Callicoes, Gold and Silver Wire, Starch, Hides and Skins, Vellum and Parchment, Silver Plate wrought, Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, and distilled Liquors, collected all over England, and pay it into the Exchequer: They have 1000 l. Salary each a Year, and are obliged by Oath to take no Fee or Reward, but from the King only.

R 3

From

From the afore-named Commissioners their lies an Appeal to Appeal to others, called the Commissioners of Appeal, who are five, and by his Majesty are allowed 100 l. Salary each per Annum.

The Office of Post-Master-General.

THIS Office is now in the Hands of the King, and is executed by two Post Master-Generals.

His Majesty keepeth one Grand or General Office, in the City of London, from whence Letters and Pacquets are dispatched,

Every Monday to France, Italy, Spain, Flanders, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Kent and the Downs.

Every Tuesday to the United Netherlands, Germany, Swedeland, Denmark, and to all Parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Every Wednesday to Kent only and the Downs.

Every Thursday to France, Spain, Italy, all Parts of England and Scotland.

Every Friday to the Spanish and United Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and to Kent and the Downs.

Every Saturday, to all Parts of England, Scotland and Ireland.

The Post goes also very Day to those Places where the Court resides; as also to the usual Stations and Rendezvous of his Majesty's Fleet, as the Downs, Spithead, and to Tunbridge, during the Season for Drinking the Waters.

And the Answers of the said Letters and Pacquets. are received in the said Office in due Course, and from thence dispersed and delivered according

according to their respective Directions, with all Expedition.

From all parts of England and Scotland, except Wales, every Monday and Friday; and from Kent and the Downs every Day.

This said Office is managed by a Deputy, and other Officers to the Number of 77 Persons, who give their actual Attendance respectively in the Dispatch of Business.

Upon this grand Office depends 11 Deputy Post-Masters in England and Scotland, most of which keep regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-Post-Masters in their Branches: And also in Ireland another General Office for that Kingdom, which is kept in Dublin, consisting of 18 like Officers, and 45 Deputy Post-Masters.

There is constantly kept for the Transport of the said Letters and Pacquets in Times of Peace,

Between England and

{ France, 3 Pacquet Boats,
Spain, 2 Pacquet Boats, one
in a Fortnight.
Flanders, 1 Pacquet Boats.
Holland, 3 Pacquet Boats.
Ireland, 3 Boats.

And at Deal 2 Pacquet Boats for the Downs.

Not to mention the extraordinary Pacquet Boats in time of War with France and Spain, as to Lisbon in Portugal, to the Leward Islands, &c.

All which Officers, Post-Masters, and Pacquet Boats are maintained at the King's own Charge.

And as the Master Piece of all those good Regulations established by the Post-Master-General, for the better Government of the said Office, they have annexed and appropriated

ated the Market Towns of England so well to the respective Postages, that there is no considerable Market Town but hath an easy and certain Conveyance for the Letteis thereof, to and from the said grand Office, in the due Course of the Mails every Post.

Tho' the Number of Letters missive in England were not at all considerable in our Ancestors Days, yet it is now so prodigiously great, that this Revenue amounts to about 110,000 l. a Year.

The Expence of Postage is as follows ; A Letter containing a whole Sheet of Paper is convey'd 80 Miles for 3 d. and two Sheets 6 d. and an Ounce of Letters but 1 s. and above 80 Miles a Single Letter is 4 d. a Double Letter 8 d, and an Ounce 1 s. 4 d. and that in so short a Time, by Night as well as by Day, and every 24 Hours the Post goes 120 Miles ; and in five or six Days an Answer to a Letter may be had from a Place 300 Miles distant from the Writer.

If any Gentleman wants to ride Post to any principal Town in England, Post Horses are always in readiness, which in other Reigns, was not duly observed, and only 3 d. is demanded for every English Mile ; and for every Stage to the Post Boy 4 d. for conducting.

Besides this excellent Convenience of conveying Letters and Men on Horseback, there is a wonderful Commodiousness both for Men and Women of better Quality to travel from London to almost any Town of England, and to almost all the Villages near this great City ; and that is by Stage Coaches, wherein one may be carried to any Place, sheltered from foul Weather and bad Ways ; and this not only at a low Price, as about a Shilling for every five Miles, but with such speed, as that the Posts in some Foreign Countries make not more

more Miles in a Day; for the Stage Coaches, called Flying Coaches, go 50 or 60 Miles in a Day, as from London to Oxford, or Cambridge; sometimes 70. 80, and 100 Miles, as to Southampton, Bury, Cirencester, Norwich, &c.

Of the Penny-Post-Office.

THIS is a very convenient Scheme, and principally under the Care and Inspection of a Comptroller; and, by Act of Parliament made in the 9th of Queen Anne, for establishing a general Post-Office, it is there enacted, That for the Post of all and every the Letters and Packets passing or repassing, by the Carriage called the Penny-Post, established and settled within the Cities of London and Westminster, and Borough of Southwark, and Parts adjacent, and to be received and delivered within Ten English Miles distant from the said general Letter Office in London, one Penny.

Now the Custom of the Office is to receive one Penny upon the Delivery of every Letter or Parcel, not exceeding one Pound in Weight, over and above the one Penny which is paid at the Time of putting in every Letter or Parcel; and there are a sufficient Number of receiving-houses in Town and Country, for the Ease of the Subject, and the more speedy forwarding their Letters or Parcels by Messengers, appointed for that Purpose. In London, Westminster and Southwark Letters and Parcels are received (and ought to be delivered) every Hour, viz. from 5 in the Morning till 10 at Night, Sundays and Part of Christmas-day excepted.

And

And for the better ordering of this Affair, the Penny-Post is divided into 6 Offices, where all Letters and Parcels, that are brought in, are registred, and who dispatch them to the several Places in each of their Divisions.

The Names and Places of the six Offices, whence Town and Country Letters and Parcels are daily-conveyed.

The general and chief Penny-Post-Office, which has the Inspection and Management of all the rest, is kept in St. Christopher's Church-yard in Thadneedle-street, near Stocks-market, which collects, receives, conveys and delivers Letters and Parcels in its own proper District in London.

St. Paul's Office is kept in Queen's-head-alley in Pater-noster-row, which collects, receives, conveys and delivers Letters and Parcels within its own proper District in London.

Temple Office is kept in Chichesters-rents in Chancery lane, which collects, receives, conveys and delivers Letters and Parcels within its own proper District in Town.

Westminster Office is kept in Pump-court near Charing-cross, which collects, receives, conveys and delivers Letters and Parcels within its own proper District in Town.

Southwark Office is kept in Green-dragon-court near St Mary Over-y's Church, which collects, receives, conveys and delivers Letters and Parcels within its own proper District in Southwark and London.

Hermitage Office is kept in Queen-street on Little Towerhill, which collects, receives, conveys and delivers Letters and Parcels within its own proper District in Town.

R A T E S

*RATES and ORDERS of Coach-
Men and Chair-Men.*

BY the Act of Parliament made the 9th of Anne, 800 Hackney-Coaches (of which 200 are to ply in their Turns on Sundays, and whoever plies out of his Turn, forfeits $\text{\pounds} 1$. and 200 Hackney Chairs are allowed in London and Westminster; and these Coaches and Chairs are to be licensed by the Commissioners, and the Coaches to pay $\text{\pounds} 5$ sh. per Week monthly, and every Chair 10 sh. per Annum.

The Coaches are to have Tin-plates, with their Numbers painted thereon, and every Chair a Piece of Brass with its Number: And every Coach-Man and Chair-Man refusing any Person to take his Number, being demanded to make know the Number, shall forfeit not exceeding 40 sh. And by the 1st of George I. none but licensed Persons shall stand, ply, or drive any Coach, Hearse, or Coach-horses for Hire, or shall let to Hire any Mourning Coach, or Coach-horses to attend on Funerals, within the Bills of Mortality, under the Penalty of $\text{\pounds} 1$.

Coaches are to stand in the Middle of the Street, not against the Gates, nor in any Streets that are not 10 Foot wide, or cross any Street, or within 8 Foot of Houses, Walls, &c. on Pain of forfeiting 10 sh. And the Drivers are to give Way to Persons of Quality and Gentlemens Coaches, under the like Penalty of 10 sh.

A Person driving a Hackney Coach without License, or uses another Man's Figure, or defaces his own, incurs the Penalty of $\text{\pounds} 1$. for each Offence, and a Chair 40 sh.

No Person shall have more than two Licenses, and shall pay a Fine of 50 l. for each Licence:
And

And Coach-Men or Chair Men giving abusive Language, refusing to go at, or exacting more than their Fair limited by the Act 9th Anne, a Justice of Peace may order them to pay any Sum not exceeding 10 s. to the Poor, or commit them to the House of Correction for 7 Days. And Persons not paying Coach-Men their Fare, cutting or defacing of Coaches or Chairs, &c. Justice of the Peace may order to make Satisfaction, or bind them to the Quarter-Sessions.

The Fare of Hackney Coaches in London, or within 10 Miles thereof, is 10 sh. per Day, including 12 Hours to the Day; and by the Hour, 1 s. 6 d. for the first Hour, and 1 s. for every Hour, afterwards; and none are obliged to pay above 1 s. for the Use of any Hackney Coach for any Distance (not mentioned in the Act) which is not above one Mile and four Furlongs, nor above 1 s. 6 d. for any Distance not exceeding 2 Miles.

The Sums and Places specified by the said Act, are 1 s. from any of our Inns of Court to any Part of St. James's or Westminster, except beyond Tothill-street, and from any of the said Inns to the Royal-Exchange 1 s. and to the Tower or Bishopsgate-street or Aldgate 1 s. 6 d. And the like Rates to and from any Places of the like Distance.

RATES and ORDERS of Car-Men.

THE Power of Managing, and making Rules and Orders for the Government of Carmen, is vested, by the City of London, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, in the Governors of Christ's Hospital, whom any Merchants, &c. may have Relief upon Complaint made any Tuesday; but the Rates of Car-men are appointed by the Justices of the Peace, in

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in their Quarter Sessions, and are settled in the following Manner.

From any of the Wharfs between the Tower and London-bridge to Tower-street, Gracechurch-street, Fenchurch-street, Cornhill, and places of like Distance, up the Hill with 10 Hundred Weight, and not exceeding 10 Hundred Weight.	1 8
For each Hundred above 10 Hundred Weight.	0 0 1
From any of the Wharfs aforesaid to Broad-street, Lothbury, Old Jewry, Basinghal-street, Coloman-street, Ironmonger-lane, St. Lawrence-lane, Milk-street, Aldermanbury, Wood-street, Friday-street, and Places of like Distance, for the like Weight of 10 Hundred Weight, and not exceeding 10 Hundred Weight of Goods, For every Load.	1 06
From any of the Wharfs aforesaid to Smithfield Bars, Holborn Bars, Temple-Bar, and Places of like Distance, for every Load not exceeding 10 Hundred,	3 04
Going beyond the said Places to agree with the Car-Man.	
From any of the Keys below Bridge for a Pipe of Wine, or 3 Hogsheads to the Old Swan.	1 06
From any of the Wharfs aforesaid to Tower-street, Bishopsgate-street within, Cornhill, or other Places of like Distance, up the Hill, with 14 Hundred Weight, not exceeding 18 Hundred	1 10
With eight Hundred Weight, and not exceeding 14 Hundred	1 06
S	From

From London-bridge Foot westward to the Old-Swan Cole-harbour, three Cranes, Queenhithe, Paul's-wharf, Puddle-wharf, &c. and to all other Places not beyond the Poultry, Cheap-side or Newgate-market, for fourteen Hundred Weight, and not exceeding eighteen Hundred } 1 10

For every Load of Sea-coal of half a Chaldron, or Hundred of Faggots, from all other Wharfs or Places between London-bridge and Temple-bar, to the same } 1 01

To all Places northward of the Poultry, Cheap-side, Newgate-market, Holborn-bridge, Fleet-street, for fourteen Hundred Weight, and not exceeding eighteen Hundred } 1 01

Car-men taking more than the Rates above-mentioned, and thereof convicted, shall be committed to Prison for twenty one Days.

All Carts are to be licensed, to have a Piece of Brass with the Number, and branded with the City Arms upon the Shaft: And Car-Men working without such Number and Mark, are liable to a Penalty of 1 s. 4 d. Every Cart licensed is to contain in Length between the Tug-hole and the fore Ear Breadth, six Foot and four Inches. From the four Ear Breadth to the End of the Cart seven Foot two Inches, and to be four Foot broad between the two Raves in the Body of the Cart.

The Wheels of Carts (Country Carts, and those used for carrying Goods half a Mile beyond the pay'd Stones, excepted) are not to be less than six Inches in the Felly, and to be without Iron, and drawn only by two Horses, after they are up the Hill near the Water, under the Penalty of

of 40 s. for every Cart otherwise, per s W. and M.

Any Car-Man riding in a Cart or Dray, not having another on Foot to guide it, forfeits ten Shillings to the Informer and Poor of the Parish, per stat. Geo. 1.

Car-Men standing empty, refusing to load Goods on the first Demand of the Merchant, &c. shall pay five Shillings for the first Offence, and the next Cart at Liberty may carry the same.

If any Merchant, &c. shall cause a Car-man to stay with his loaden Cart above half an Hour before he unloads, such Merchant, &c. shall pay Twelve-pence per Hour for Attendance, after the first half Hour.

No Car-man shall carry above twenty Hundred Weight at one Time, of any Commodity whatsoever that may be divided; nor above one Butt, one Pipe, three Hogsheads, or two Puncheons in a Cart at one Time, under the Penalty of Five Shillings for the first Offence; Ten Shillings for the second. &c. and all Carts laden, passing out of, or from Thames-street, are to go up the Lanes and Places following, viz. the Hill leading from Tower-Dock to the east End of Tower-street, St. Dunstan's-Hill, St. Martin's-Lane, St. Mary-at-Hill, Dowgate-Hill, Garlick-Hill, and Bread-street-Hill, under the like Penalty of Five Shillings. Empty Carts are not to pass those Streets, except there unladen.

Any Car-man that carries Coals in his Cart, without a lawful Bushel and lawful Sacks agreeing with the Bushel kept at Guildhall, and sea-coal-meters Sacks, forfeits, for every Offence, Ten Shillings.

No Car-Man is to come to any of the Wharfs, or Places of keeping Turn between London-Bridge and Tower-Wharf before Five o'Clock in the Morning in Summer, and Seven in the Winter, unless a Merchant or other have Occa-

sion to the contrary : And all Carts in Thames-street are to stand on the South Side of the said Street only.

Of the PORTERS of London.

THE London Porters are not incorporate Companies, but Brotherhoods, whose Original and Government are by Acts of Common-Council. They consist of four Sorts, viz. Ticket-Porters, Fellowship-Porters, Tackle-Porters, and Companies-Porters.

1. Ticket-Porters are all Free-men, and their Business is to land and ship off Goods exported or imported to all Parts of America, &c. to house all Merchants Goods, Metals, &c. They have a Governour, and their Quarterage is 4d each. N. B. any Porter may bring Goods into London, but he cannot take up, or carry any out of the City, or from one Part thereof to another (except he be a Freeman) if he does, he makes himself liable to be arrested.

2. The Fellowship Porter's Business is to shore or land, to ship off, carry, re-carry, or house all Merchants Wares, that are measurable by dry Measure ; as Corn, Salt, Coals, &c. Their chief Governour is the Alderman of Billingsgate Ward. They are upward of 700 in Number, and their Quarterage is 1s d. each. — These, and the former have very good Government among themselves, and every one pays a Fine before his Admittance into that Employ.

The Ticket-Porters give good Security for their Fidelity and Honesty ; so that no more need be done, but to take Notice of the Name, which is stamp'd on the Ticket that hangs by his Girdle, and, upon Complaint made to their Governour. Satisfaction may be had for any Wrong or Misbehaviour, &c.

There

There is a very remarkable Custom among the Fellowship-Porters, which is as follows, viz

The next Sunday after every Midsummer-day, a Sermon is preached to them, so ordered by an Act of Common-Council, in the Parish Church of St. Mary-at-Hill, preparative to which this Order is observ'd. They furnish the Merchants and their Families about Billingsgate with Nose-gays over Night, and, in the Morning they go from their Common-hall, or Place of Meeting, in good Order, each having a Nose-gay in his Hand. The walk through the middle Isle to the Communion-table, where are two Basons and every one offers something to the Relief of the Poor, and towards the Charges of the Day. After they have all pass'd, the Deputy, the Merchants, their Wives, Children, and Servants do all come in Order, from their Seats, and bestow their Offerings also; which is a Ceremony of much Variety. The Charges of their Nose-gays have cost them in one Year, near 20 l

3. Tackle-Porters are such of the Ticket-Porters as are furnished with Weights, Scales, &c. and their Business is to weigh Goods, &c.

4. The Companies-Porters land and ship off all Goods and Merchandizes exported or imported to or from all Parts near the West Side of the Sound in the Baltick-sea, Holland, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Turkey, and all towards, or beyond the Cape of Good-hope.

Rates

There

Rates taken by Porters for several Sorts of Work.

	Shipping.	Landing.	Loading.	Houling.	Weight.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sugar the Hoghead	0 3	0 3	0 1	0 3	0 4
Ditto the Pierce or Bar	0 2	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 3
Ditto the Bar	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8
Cotton, Wooll, the Bag	0 3	0 3	0 1	0 3	0 3
Ginger the Bag	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
Molasses the Hoghead	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 4
Logwood the Ton	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Fustick the Ton	0 1	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Young Fustick ditto	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
Lignum-rhodium the Ton	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
Lignum-vite the Ton	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Tobacco the Hoghead	0 2	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 2
Ditto the Bundle	0 1	0 3	0 1	0 1	0 3
Danish or Swedish Iron the Ton.	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Stemp Narva and Riga the Bundle	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6

RATES OF WATER-MEN.

THE Fares of Water-Men are to be affixed by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, by virtue of the Acts 1d and 3d Ph. and M. pursuant to which Power, they have published and set forth the following Rates, viz.

Oars Scul.
From Whitehall to Vauxhall or Lambeth } 00 6 00 3
Over-

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	Oars.	Scul.
Over the Water directly, between Vauxhall and Limehouse	00 4	00 2
From London-bridge to Limehouse, New-Grave, Shadwell-dock, Bell-wharf, Radcliff-cross	01 0	00 6
From Wapping-dock. Wapping new and old Stairs, Hermitage, Rotherhithe Church-Stairs	00 6	00 3
From Billingsgate and St. Olave's to St. Saviour's Mill	00 6	00 3
From St. Olave's to Rotherhithe Church-Stairs	00 6	00 3
All the Stairs between London-bridge and Westminster	00 6	00 3
From the Temple, Dorset and Blackfryers-stairs, or Paul's-wharf to Lambeth	00 8	00 4
From either Side above London-bridge, and below Whitehall, to Lambeth and Vauxhall	01 0	00 6

Rates of Oars distant from London.

		Whole	Com
		Fare	pany
From London to	Graveland	04 6	00 9
	Woolwich	01 6	00 4
	Blackwall	01 0	00 4
	Greenwich, Deptford	01 6	00 3
	Chelsea, Battersea, Wandsworth	01 6	00 3
	Pursey, Fulham, Barn-Elms	01 0	00 4
	Hammersmith, Chiswick, Mortlake, Brentford, Richmond	03 6	00 6
	Twickenham	04 0	00 6
	Kingston	03 0	00 9
	Hampton-Court	05 0	01 0
	Hampton Town, Sunbury, Walton	07 0	01 0
	Weybridge and Chertsea	10 0	01 0
	Stains	14 0	01 0
	Windfor	14 0	01 0
		Rates	

Rates for carrying Goods in the Tilt-boat between Gravesend and London.

	l. s. d.
For half a Firkin of any Commodity	0 0 1
A Firkin	0 0 2
One Hogthead	0 1 0
A Hundred of heavy Goods	0 0 4
A Sack of Corn, Salt, &c.	0 0 6
The ordinary Chest or Trunk	0 0 6
The common Hamper	0 0 6
Every single Person in the ordinary Passage	0 0 6
Hire of the whole Tilt-boat	1 2 6

Two Water-Men are not to ply, but where one of them has exercised the Profession two Years, and been allowed by the Overseers under the known Seal, per Statute 1d and 3d Ph. and M.

By the Statute of 11th and 12th W. III. which unites the Water-Men and Lighter-Men, and makes them a Company, it is enacted, That the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen are to elect Eight of the best Water-Men, and three of the best Lighter-Men yearly to be Overseers and Rulers. --- The Water-Men are to chuse Assistants, not less than Forty, nor exceeding Sixty; and the Lighter-Men to chuse Nine, at the principal Stairs, for Preservation of good Government. The Rulers, Assistants, &c. may make Orders to be observed under Penalties; and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and Justices of the Peace, on Complaint of Overseers, &c. are empowered to hear and determine Offences, &c.

The Rulers and Assistants, on their Court-days, are to appoint 20 Watermen to ply on Sundays between Vauxhall and Limehouse, for carrying Passengers cross the River, and the Rulers are to pay them for their Labour, and apply the Overplus of the Money to the poor decayed Water-Men.

Any

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Any Water-Man that ties up a Sail between Lambeth and London-bridge forfeits 6 sh. upon Complaint made at Watermens-hall near the Old Swan: You need only take the Number of the Boat, and, for Refusal to carry you, if he plies you, or for any Abuse or Misbehaviour, give in to the Clerk of the Hall the Number of the Boat, and the Water-Man will be summoned to appear, and make Satisfaction.

N. B. Any Water-Man who takes more than the Rates before-mentioned, is liable to pay 40 sh. and suffer half a Year's Imprisonment.

Of the Tower of London.

There is for the Security and Defence of this famous City and River several Fortresses; but the Tower of London hath been eminent above all others: It is not only a Fort to defend both City and River, but a Royal Palace, where our Kings with their Courts have sometimes lodged; and a Royal Arsenal, where are Arms and Ammunition for 60,000 Soldiers: The Treasury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the English Crown; the great Mint for coining of Gold and Silver; the great Archive, where are conserved all the ancient Records of the Courts of Westminster, &c. The chief Prison for the safe Custody of great Persons that are Criminals in Matters of State: In the midst of it, the great White-square Tower which was built by William Conqueror.

This Tower of London, till the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, was govern'd by a Constable; and sometimes by a Custos Turris; and in his Absence, by a Lieutenant, or Deputy: They had sometimes the Government of the Tower

Tower during Life ; sometimes during Pleasure, were Privy Councillors, and had their Residence in the Royal Palace within the Tower, and has sometimes had the Custody of the Armories, Stores and Victuals.

The second Officer is the Governor or Lieutenant of the Tower : He is by Vertue of his Office, to be in Commission of the Peace for the Counties of Middlesex, Kent and Surry, and is to Act under, and be subordinate to the Constable for the time being in all Things touching the Execution of the said Office of Constable ; and during his Absence, to do, perform, and execute, all Powers and Authorities, Acts, Matters, and Things whatsoever relating to the Execution of the Office of Constable, in as ample Manner as if the Constable was present. He hath, for the Execution of his Office, a Salary of 100 l. per Annum, with all the Fees and Perquisites which Sir John Robinson or any other of his Predecessors ever had. He hath, as appurtenant to his Office, by Grants of diverse of the former Kings of England, the Priviledges of taking Unam Lagenam, two Gallons and a Pint, ante malum & retro, before and behind the Mast ; and a certain Quantity out of every Boat laden with Lobsters and Oysters, or any other Shell Fish, which passeth by the Tower, and takes double the Quantity out of every Alien's Boat to what he takes out of the Natives. Every Person of the Quality of a Duke, being sent Prisoner to the Tower, pays 100 l. as his Fee. Every Baron under the Degree of a Duke 100 l. and every Commoner 50 l. He hath also a further Perquisite the Disposal of the 40 Yeoman-Warder's Places as they die off.

Under the Command of the Constable are the Gentleman Porter, the Physician, the 40 Yeoman-Warders, and the Gunter of the Tower.

The

The Gentleman Porter hath a Patent for his Place, has Charge of the Gates, to lock up and open; and to deliver the Keys to the Constable, and in his Absence to the Lieutenant every Night, and to receive them of him in the Morning. He commands the Wardens that are upon the Day's Wait; and at the Entrance of a Prisoner hath for his Fee Vestimenta Superiora, or else a Composition for the same, which is usually 40 l. for a Peer, and 3 l. a-piece for others.

The ancient Allowance from the King to a Duke, Prisoner in the Tower, was 12 l. a Week, now but 4 l. the like to a Marquess; to other Lords anciently 10 l. a Week, now 2 l. 4 s. 5 d. to Knights and Gentlemen heretofore 4 l. a Week, now 13 s. 4 d. to indigent Prisoners now 10 s. a Week.

In the Tower is an ancient Court of Record, held every Monday by Prescription for the Liberty of the Tower, of Debt, Trespas, and other Actions, of any Sum greater or lesser, whereof you may read in the 4th of Eliz. 4. Besides the ancient Liberty of the Tower, which adjoins to it, the old Artillery-Garden by Spittlefields, and the Little Minories, are within the Tower Liberty. The Gentleman Porter of the Tower for the Time being, hath the same Power and Authority in the said Liberty, as Sheriffs within their respective Counties, and he constituteth Bailiffs thereof to execute all such Process and Warrants as are directed to them by the Stewards of the Court, and hath all Escheats and Decadands, and Goods of all Felons de se.

There are 40 Yeomen Warders of the Tower, who are accounted the King's Domestick Servants, and are sworn by the Lord-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, or by the Clerk of the Checque: Their Duty is to attend Prisoners of State, and to wait at the Gates: Ten of them are usually upon a Day's Wait, to take an Account

Account of all Persons that come into the Tower, to enter their Names, and the Names of the Persons they go to, in a Book, to be perused by the Constable or Lieutenant. Two of them are upon the Watch every Night.

The Office of his Majesty's Records kept in the Tower of London, is of very venerable Antiquity, and the Keeper and Deputy of the same dignified with special Trust.

This Officer is first recommended by the Master of the Rolls to the King, and if he be found fitly qualified to execute that great Trust, he is admitted and sworn by the said Master, and afterwards confirmed by the King's Letters Patent.

It was before the Court of Wards was taken away, a Place of great Profit, but now not near so considerable.

As the Rolls in Chancery-Lane, and Petty Bag-Office, do fill with Records out of other Offices, they are transmitted into the Tower, after some Years; for it hath been the Wisdom and Care of former Ages, to send the Records of the several Courts to the Tower, for their Preservation and Safety, not only as a Policy of State, but the particular Interest of all Men, having Estates requiring it; there being many Precedents for it remaining in the Records of the Tower, and a particular Form of a Writ, to send the Records in the Rolls to the Tower of London.

The Records in the Tower, among other Things, contain the Foundation of Abbies, and other Religious Houses; and the Records in the Rolls contain the Dissolution of those Abbies, and the Donation of the Land, of which many Families are now possessed; and if those Records were in one Place, the People might have Access unto them all under one and the same Search and Charge, which would be a great Ease
and

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and Benefit to the People, and Safety to the Records of this Nation

Besides, the Records at the Rolls, being joined to those in the Tower, will make a perfect Continuance of all the ancient Rights of the English Nation, which are now set forth in the Records of the Tower.

This Office is kept open, and constantly attended for all Resorters thereto, from the Hours of Seven to Eleven of the Clock in the Morning; and from One to Five in the Afternoon, every Day in the Week, except in the Months of December, January, and February; and in them from Eight till Eleven in the Morning, and from One till Four in the Afternoon, except on Holy-Days, Publick Fasts, and Thanksgiving-Days, and Times of great Pestilence.

Here is likewise kept the Office of his Majesty's Ordnance, having the Superintendence, Ordering and Disposing, as well of the Grand Magazine in the Tower, as at Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth, Upnor-Castle, Plymouth, Hull, Berwick, and elsewhere; wherein generally, in Times of Peace, there is Powder to the Quantity of about 14, or 15,000 Barrels; with Arms for Horse and Foot, Ordnance, Shot, and other Stores proportionable, as well for Sea as Land, lodged in their several Store-houses apart, with great Order and Care, for the better preserving, and more speedy Dispatch in delivering out the same, as the King's Occasion shall require, which may not only defend England but be formidable to all our Neighbours. It is under the Government in chief of the Master of the Ordnance, who is commonly a Person of great Eminence and Integrity.

The chief Officers belonging to the Artillery are, The Master of the Ordnance; the Lieutenant-General, Surveyor; Clerk of the Ordnance; Keeper of the Stores; Clerk of the Deliveries:

T

And

And the Treasurer and Pay-masters, who all hold their Places by Patent under the Great Seal.

In the Tower is the Office of the Mint; tho' the King hath Power to set up a Mint in any other Place of this Kingdom. The Mint is a Corporation consisting of the Warden, Master, Workers, Moniers, &c. It was so settled by Charter of King Edward III. and confirmed by the several Kings since.

There are diverse Persons of Quality and Worth in this Office; the Principal is call'd the Warden and Keeper of the Exchange and Mint, whose Office is to receive the Gold and Silver brought in by the Merchants, Goldsmiths, or others, to pay them for it, and to oversee all the rest. The Salary 400 l. a Year.

Next to the Warden is the Master and Worker of his Majesty's Money of Gold and Silver, who receives the Bullion from the Warden, causes it to be melted, delivers it to the Moniers; and when it is minted, receives it again from them. His Allowance formerly was not any set Fee, but according to the Pound Weight, as by an Indenture under the Great Seal appeared. The Salary now is 400 l. a Year.

The third Officer is the Comptroller, who sees that the Money be all made according to the just Assize; to oversee the Officers, and comptrol them if the Money be not as it ought to be. His Salary is 400 l. a Year.

The fourth is the Assay-Master, who tries the Bullion, and sees that it be according to the Standard; whose Salary is 250 l. a Year.

The fifth are the Auditors to take the Accompts, and make them up. Their Salary is 20 l. a Year each.

The sixth is the Surveyor of the Melting, who is to see the Bullion cast out, and not to be altered after it is given to the Melter; which is
after

after the Assay-Master hath made Trial thereof. His Sa'lary is 100 l. a Year.

They are all exempted from publick Offices by Charter.

Near this Tower is St. Catharine's, an Hospital, which hath a Royal Jurisdiction for Ecclesiastical Causes and Probate of Wills: The Master of it has a considerable Revenue, and is usually a Person of Quality: It hath also a Commissary, from whom, if any will appeal, it must be to the King in his Court of Chancery only; who thereupon issueth out a Commission under the Great Seal, as in Appeals from the Arches, or Prerogatives.

The Tower and the Liberties hath the same Jurisdiction, and the Rector of the Church is Commissary.

Of the Custom-House.

JUST below London-Bridge is the Custom-house where is received and managed all the Impositions laid on Merchandize imported and exported to and from this City.

This office employs a great Number of Officers, whereof divers are of considerable Quality and Ability.

The

The Commissioners, who have the whole Charge and Management of all his Majesty's Customs, except the petty Farms, in all the Ports in England; and likewise the Oversight of all Officers thereunto belonging. They are seven in Number, and are allowed by the King 1000 l. each a Year.

These Commissioners, and several of the chief officers hold their Places by Patent from the King; and the other Officers are appointed by Warrant from the Lord High Treasurer.

The House where this great Office was formerly kept, being destroyed by the late dreadful Fire, is now rebuilt in a more magnificent and commodious manner by King Charles II. which cost 10,000 l. building.

Cokayne M A Y O R,

At a Common Council in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, on Thursday the 22d Day of November 1750,

IT was enacted, that from and after the first Day of December next ensuing; it shall and may be lawful, to, and for

for the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City, to give and grant Licence or Authority to any Person or Persons, being free of the said City, and residing within the same, or the Liberties thereof, and who shall make it appear to the Satisfaction of the said Court, that he, she, or they have used their best Endeavours and cannot procure a sufficient Number of fit and able Journeymen, being Free of the said City, to Work or be Employed in his, her, or their respective Mysteries, Occupations, or Handicrafts, to hire and employ, so many Foreigners, for and during such time or times, and under such Restrictions and Conditions as to the said Court shall seem fit. And that the Lord Mayor, for the Time being, be hereby empowered, upon any *Tuesday* on which no Court of Lord Mayor or Alderman shall be holden, by Warrant in Writing under his Hand and Seal, to give and grant Licence and Authority to any Person or Persons being being Free as aforesaid, and for such time or times (so as the same do not exceed the space of Six Weeks) as to the said Lord Mayor, for the time being, shall seem fit and necessary.

And

And further, That after the first Day of December, no Person or Persons to whom such Licence or Licences shall be granted, nor any Foreigner or Foreigners who shall be hired, or employed by Virtue thereof shall be liable to any of the Pains, Penalties or Forfeitures inflicted by any former Acts, for any Act, Matter or Thing done in Pursuance of such Licence or Licences respectively.

Provided, that no Licence shall be granted, to any Person Free of this City, to set any Foreigner on work within the said City or Liberty thereof, unless such Person shall first make it appear to the Satisfaction of the said Court, or to the Lord Mayor for the time being, that he, or she, then hath One Apprentice at the least, resiant with him, or her, or hath had One such Apprentice within Twelve Kalendar Months next before his, or her Application for such Licence.

Provided, also, that no Licence shall be construed to authorize any Person to employ or set on work any Foreigner or Foreigners as aforesaid, within this City or the Liberties thereof, until he, she, or they, shall have caused his, her, or their respective Licence or Licences, together with

with the Christian and Sir-Names, or Places of Abode of such Foreigner or Foreigners, and also the particular Mysteries, Occupations or Handicrafts, in which such Foreigner or Foreigners is, or are to be employed, to be Registered with the Town-Clerk of this City for the time being, who is hereby required to enter the same in a Book kept for that purpose (he being paid the Sum of Two Shillings and Six pence for every Licence so to be register'd) which Book, any person being Free of this City, shall have Liberty to inspect *Gratis*, every Day between the Hours of twelve at Noon, and two in the Afternoon (*Sundays* excepted) And if any Person having such Licence shall, during the Continuance thereof, apply to the said Town Clerk to register the Name or Names of any Foreigner or Foreigners, by him or her intended to be set on work or employed, in the Room or Stead of any Foreigner or Foreigners by him or her thentofore register'd, in Virtue of his or her said Licence, and then discharged from his or her Service, then, the said Town Clerk, is hereby required to make such Alteration, taking Care to register or enter the Date of every such

such new Entry and Discharge, and no other Fee shall be demanded or taken.

Provided also, that it shall and may be lawful, to, and for the said Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, or to and for the Lord Mayor for the time being (as to such Licence or Licences only as shall have been granted by him) at any time, to call in or revoke any Licence or Licences which shall have been granted by Virtue of this Act, altho' the time limited in and by such Licence, shall not happen to be expired; And every Licence so called in and revoked, shall from such Time, as the Persons respectively named in such Licence or Licences, shall have had personal Notice in Writing of such Revocation, cease, determine, and be utterly void and of none Effect.

M. A. N.

Governors of the Charter-house

THE KING,

The Prince,

Archbishop of Canterbury,

Lord Chancellor, Lord Hardwicke

Lord Privy Seal, Earl Gower, Lord

Steward of the Household.

Duke of Marlborough

Lord

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Lord Chamberlain, Duke of Grafton
Duke of Bedford
Duke of Newcastle
Duke of Dorset
Duke of Devonshire
Earl of Harrington
Bishop of London
Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham
Lord Chief Justice Lee
Lord Chief Justice Willes

Officers of St. Bartholomew's Hospital

Sir Henry Marshal, Knt. President.
Thomas Sandford, Esq; Treasurer.
Rev. Mr. Rowland Sandiford, Vicar.
Physicians, Dr. Pierce Dodd, Dr. William Pitcairne, Dr. Robert Pare.
Apothecary, Mr. Thomas Robinson.
Surgeons, Mr. John Freke, F. R. S.
Mr. Edward Nourse, F. R. S. Mr. Percival Pot.
Assistant Surgeons, Mr. Stafford Crane,
Mr. Robert Young, Mr. Thomas Griffiths.
Surgeon and Guide to Kingsland Hospital, Mr. Joseph Webb.

Officers

Officers are,

M R. John Tims, Clerk
 Mr. Charles Blandy, Steward.
 Thomas Nicholl, Renter
 William Clutterbuck, Porter.
 Ann Hyde, Matron.

Of Christ's Hospital.

S I R John Barnard, Knt. President.
 Philip Scarth, Esq; Treasurer
 Dr. Nicholas Robinson, Physician
 Mr. John Bowden, Chief Clerk
 Mr. John Kealy, Under Clerk and Re-
 ceiver
 Mr. Walter Wall, Surgeon
 Edward Roberts, Apothecary
 Richard March, Wardrobe-keeper and
 Assistant Clerk.
 Mr. John Ashton, Steward
 School master, &c.

